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ADVERTISING

The Know-Nothing Conspiracy against the Old-Line Whigs

complish their ends in one way, they deter-

mined to do it in another. They determined to

resume the name of the party which they had

spectability to Know-Nothingism which it could

emselves "Old-Line Whigs," and endeavored

Know-Nothing party and sanctioned their prin-

siples, and thereby renounced the Whig party,

yet they had not joined the secret Order of Know-

Nothings and taken its hatred oaths! As if they

were less Know-Nothings for voluntarily sanc-

tioning Know-Nothing principles and practices

than if they had done it under oath! It was

this description of men who, under the name of

"Old Line Whigs," lately assembled at Lexing

ton, and endorsed Mr. Fillmore, the nomince of

the Know-Nothing party for the Presidency, on

the same ticket with Andrew Jackson Donelson

the defamer of Henry Clay, for the Vice-Presi

dency! And this in the city of Lexington! in

sight of Ashland! by men, some of whom pro-

The records of imposture and fraud may b

uplicity and party trickery. Yet it was trumpeted

road through the organs of Know-Nothingism

s an expression of the Whigs of Kentucky! A

ever was enacted. The true Whigs of Ken-

tucky would scorn any proposition, from any

quarter, to endorse either the principles or the

may, indeed, be constrained by circumstances,

(the treachery of their agents, the desertion of

their forces, or other causes,) to acquiesce for a

time in the disorganization of their party, and

they who lack the stiffness of backbone to sus-

tain such an ordeal as that are unworthy of the

profanely calling themselves Whigs, were re-

able trickery. Ten Whigs have since

me out in bold and open hostility to Know-

Nothingism to one who had done so before. The

the ground of open renunciation of all such pre

tended claimants of their principles and name.

and it is justly held up there to the reprehension

frustration. The baffled demagogues are driver

back to the dens of the secret Order, to batch

new schemes of delusion, or hide their shame

most able and virtuous of the old Whig leaders of

Maryland-those who have adhered to their prin-

ciples through good and through evil report-suc

the schemes of such tricksters, and have ac

ingly avowed the true course which duty to the

ountry requires them to take. Their declaration

will have a decisive effect, not only in Maryland,

but all over the Union, and especially the South.

The manifesto of Senator Pearce is a noble cro

duction of intellect and patriotism, to which we

invoke the earnest consideration of every citizen

The following paragraph from the Washington

correspondence of the Philadelphia North Ameri

can properly describes the views and position of

Maryland have now declared for Mr. Buchanal Among them Mr. Beverdy Johnson, Mr. Senate Pearce, and Ex-Gov. Pratt, with others of less de

tains and the Mammoth Cave.

the true Whig leaders of Maryland :

ninees of any party but their own. They

sparent piece of political chicanery

fessed to revere the name of Henry Clay!

ed, and, under that name, to give a re-

Detected. We have already spoken of the discreditable efforts of the Know-Nothings in Kentucky to bamboozle the Whigs into the support of the Donelson ticket, headed by the name of Fillmore. They attempted to shape the proceedings of the Whig meeting held at Lexington on the 12th of

April, but were baffled. They attempted to in his own vindication: shape the proceedings of the Whig meeting at We never in our lives saw a dollar of the Slate Louisville on the 4th of July, and they thought npany's stock, we never saw a dollar of its they had, at least partially, accomplished their surpose. But to complete their insidious work, nev soon afterwards called a meeting of Old-Line

Whigs at Lexington. A call for such a meeting did communicate and was on terms of the closest True, one of its managers, at Memphis, which Nothings; they had declared for Know-Nothing report is now before us, and is sulject to the examination of any gentleman who wishes to organization of the Whig party, or refused to see it, Stickney being under oath testified as take part in any efforts to re-organize it; some

Witness became a partner in the Cincinnati and Little Rock Slate Company in September, 1855. True was the controlling power in the concern; said he owned all the stock, with the exception of some owned in Cincinnati by Warden and Taylor. Witness does not know that Burr owned any stock at that time. The agreement with True and witness was that he was to have \$10,000 of stock for the influence he would expert in behalf of the hank the influence he would exert in behalf of the bank as Secretary of the Little Rock Railroad Company although they had supported the nominees of the

Thus is the editor very clearly convicted of with one of the partners in the rascally concern and that pariner testifies under oath that he was to have \$5,000 in the stock of the Company to ridge—a majority far greater than that by which engage the editor of the Journal to have the they will carry it at all events, even in a straight The editor of the Journal acknowledges that he did his part of the programme by are openly going for Fremont for the avowed calling on Mr. Thompson, but the nicely planned scheme was here knocked in the head by that cast for Buchanan. Their only hope is to carry gentleman, who, after an examination, declared he would rather put his hand in the fire than quote such stuff at par in his Detector. Having thus failed to give the consideration required, of course it was not surprising that the editor of Company's stock."

True in his statement says:

In August or September, 1855, (as near as I can tate) I laid my charter and pians of banking before Lyman D. Stickney, of Indiana, who at once offered to take hold of it with me, telling me at the time what influence he had in this country and all the United States, except I do not recollect as he menned andiana or some other States separate tioned indiana or some other States separately, yet he mentioned "New York, Washington, D. C., Louisville, Ky," and "all the South." That he could control all the public journals, from Little Bock to the Louisville Journal, and that the Louisville Journal could control John Thompson, of New York, and get him to, or make him, quote any isonge at "indexanto".

To say the least of it this is an ugly matter therefore be compelled to choose, as between evils, throughout, and the more it is explained the the least out of other parties; but they could worse it looks. The editor had better keep

Donelson, the malignant defamer of Hen Glay and the persistent traducer of Fillmore and name of Whigs. The proceedings of the bogus his administration, is now associated with Fill more on the Know-Nothing Presidential ticket Donelson was editor of the Washington Union the national organ of the Democracy, during part of Fillmore's Presidential term. He co tinnally assailed Fillmore and his administratio through the columns of that paper. Donelson was a warm friend of the Compromise measure very infidelity of such conduct involved their ster, at the Buffalo Railroad celebration, at which Mr. Fillmore attended, in which Donelse fidelity, and they obeyed the invocation by taking charged that Webster spoke for the Presiden and the Whig party, Donelson proceeded:

We venture even to say that a just analysis of view Mr. Webster has taken of the Compromise: The same scheme, it seems, was attempted in Maryland. The Know-Nothings there essayed to gain a little needed strength by acting under

and executed the Compromise measures, Donelson impugned his sincerity and fidelity. Often and over again he charged Fillmore with being an Abolitionist, down to 1852, when he left the editorial chair of the Union. He often cited Fillmore's letters and votes, to show his Abolition antecedents. And while Donelson was thus proving Abolitionism on Fillmore and disputin his filelity to the Compromise of 1850, on the 14th June, 1851, he gave the following strong endorsement of Mr. Buchanan as a true friend of

conduct of Mr. Buchanan, knows that there is not a man in the Union, not even Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster, who is more thoroughly committed to the cort of the Compromise than he is, or who we be further from insinuating the idea that resists essary, expedient word without a dissenting voice in the

Fillmore and lauding Buchanan, he was at the Democratic party, but as a choice among disturbed political circumstances. Much effort was employed to induce them to take part for Mr. Fillmore, but the fact of his avowed committal to the Know-Nothing organization and doctrines, and that a recent convention in Maryland, professing to be "Whig," while exclusively composed of members of this Order, had assumed to transfer the Whig yote, had persuaded them, with other personal considerations to take the course indicated. These to trust Fillmore on his antecedents, present u to the Whig party. The Know-Nothing ticket Know-Nothingism in the Moun-

who have the least regard for consistency.

The Frankfort Commonwealth endeavors to "I join no party that does not carry the flag, and ep step to the music of the Union." console its readers with the hope that the Know This sentence, which contains the true Nothing disasters sustained in the interior of the State, in the late elections, will be indemnified by anticipated gains in the mountains, to be achieved hereafter! This is very desperation .-Know-Nothingism in the mountains! It cannot ive in the pure free regions of the upper air. It never seeks the bracing atmosphere of the moun. tain heights; for there civil and religious liberty Do the people of the South need any greater en The eagle's nest is not more at home mong the crags of the monuments of nature, than are the homes of freedom's sons among the mountain defiles. Know Nothingism in the mountains! The Know Nothings will never fly for comfort to the mountains, except to call on the man whom they support. TP One of the attempted explanations of the odium! The Mammoth Cave is the appropria

Know Nothings. Let them hold a grand mass meeting there. It is admirably suited for their nan's alleged complicity with the bargain calumny. The impartial records of history attest the ly an indictment for stealing their thunder. It fact that while Buchanan promptly bore testimo- is kettle calling the pot black. It is ass taunting my refuting Jackson's charge and vindicating mule for his long ears. In other words, the com-Clay againt the accusation, Donelson continued plaint of the Know-Nothings, is impudence im asserting it long after it had been disproved, not peaching modesty; pharisaical pretension aronly by Buchauan's testimony, but by every raigning honest merit; clandestine trickery railing Whigs almost as much as Donelson, the K. N. begged Buchanan to certify that he had made

Despite his seeming indifference to the allugreat big letters, as follows:

in this we perpetrated or attempted to perpetrate a FRAUD, LET HIM MAKE THE CHARGE IN PLAIN AND DIRECT TERMS. We do not say that we shall call him a scoundrel in our paper for doing so, but we say explicitly that WE SHALL DE-THE FIRST TIME WE SEE HIM UPON THE

Awful! isn't it? But the editor is discret to the last. He reserves his denunciations for editors exclusively. Were he to include all who think that he endeavered to make \$5,000 out of the swindling concern, entirely regardless as to whether the community at large suffered or not, he would have to denounce about nine out of every ten men he would meet in the streets. We hardly think he is willing to untertake such an herculean task this warm weather. The editor says

He cannot escape by such paltry evasion. He intimacy with L. D. Stickney, who was a partner in, although not a director of, the Little Rock thrown into the House of Representatives. Slate Company. In the report of the trial of

of them had withdrawn from Whig meetings because they could not engineer them into the support of Fillmore and Donelson; and failing to

and he was to establish an office for the redemption of the issue of the Company, either at Hopefield or Memphis. He was also to have \$5,000 additional stock to engage Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, to have the money permanently quoted at the regular rate of discount for all other Tennessee money, in Thompson's Bank Note Detector.

the Journal "never saw a dollar of the Slate

Donelson versus Fillmore-Don-

of 1850, and though Fillmore had signed those measures, he was distrustful of the President's sincerity and fidelity. Commenting editorially through the Union, upon a speech of Mr. Web-

And while Donelson was thus disparaging same time assailing the Southern Whigs on account of their support of Mr. Fillmore. Yet Garret Davis and ofhers would have us take Fillmore upon his antecedents; and while asking us Donelson on the same ticket! If we are to take one of the nominees for his antecedents, how are we to dispose of the opposing antecedents of the other ! Know-Nothings can reconcile themselves to any absurdities; but Whigs, as such, can never support Mr. Fillmore, who abandoned his party nor Donelson, who assailed Fillmore while true too incongruous to be supported by any citizen

Rufus Choate's Position.

knowledge, fell from the lips of Rufus Choate or the evening before the last State election in Massachusetts. The telegraph tells us to-day that the author of this sentiment has boldly proclaimed himself for Buchanan and Breckinridge couragement in their position! If it were even essible that Fillmore could have carried Southern State, the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge will now know how to meet those absurd stories about the sectional character of

Know-Nothing press to account for their i.recoverable defeat in the Kentucky elections, is ludicrously lackrymose, so profoundly mournful and so stupidly impudent, that we cannot help laughing and crying all at once at their sad, sor rowful and amusing condition. They complain in terms of holy horror, that the Anti-Know-Nothings were secretly organized! It is virtual-

There is really great danger of the fusion of ions made to his connection with that swin- the Fillmore and Fremont parties of the North, lling concern known as the "Little Rock and Cin- with a view of defeating Mr. Buchanan. We cinnati Slate Company," the editor of the Jour- heard a Kentucky K. N. speaker, who lately nal gives evidence that it touches him in rather travelled for two weeks in Indiana, in speaking a tender spot. Yesterday he fumes away at a of the fact that the Fillmore men of that State terrible rate, and makes a desperate threat in were going for Fremont, justify it on the ground that Fremont was preferable to Buchanan! The If any editor of respectable standing thinks that same game as that in Indiana is being played off Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other States. It is a fraud upon popular rights, and

an alarming conspiracy against the South. But being detected, it will be baffled by the National patriots of the North, and by the universal conmation of the South. The Whigs of Kentucky, especially, will signally rebuke it by going in masses for Buchanan and Breckinridge. The following is from "Independent," the

Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. Will it not open the eyes of the genuine Whigs of Kentucky as to the duty which patriotism enjoins upon them? No man, we know, could be more averse than Mr. Breckinridge, to every intrigue looking to the result statement of it was true, the Journal's damning intimated in the closing sentence of the suboined extract:

It is now very generally conceeded by the candid portion of Mr. Fillmore's supporters here, that portion of Mr. Fillmore's supporters here, that there is no probability whatever, and hardly a political possibility of his election by the country.—
Some division may be effected in a few of the Northern States, but not in sufficient numbers to change the expected result. The only real hope entertained by them is, that by carrying two or three of the Southern States, the election may be thrown into the House of Representatives. And in that contingency, some of these gentlemen are enthusiastic and sanguine enough to believe that hesitatingly repudiated as impracticable, but i not only assumed, but industriously circulated for the purpose of keeping up a seeming effort in par-ticular localities. If the three names ever go be-fore the Hoase, the chances are that each party will tenaciously adhere to its own choice, and sustain the candidate only who represents its principles. In such an event, no choice would occur before the 4th of March, and Mr. Breckinridge would un-dentifiedly become President under the constituloubtedly become President under the constitu-

naking to misrepresent the notorious fact, that the Presidential contest lies between Buchanan and Fremont. The people of Kentucky need only to see this fact, to insure the State by a immense majority for Buchanan and Breckin noney quoted at par in Thompson's Bank Note race against the discomfited K. N. party. In Indiana, as elswhere, many of the Fillmore men purpose of preventing the electoral vote being The open attempt to throw the electoin of Presi at large, and especially the South, for in that cas the chances would be greatly in favor of Fremon

Old-Line Whigs in Rhode Island for Mr. Buchanan.

The following list comprises some of the prominent Old-Line Whigs in Rhode Island who have declared for Mr. Buchanan: Albert G. Greene, John H. Clarke, John Brown Francis. Nathan Sprague, all of whom were former Whig United States Senators; Hon. Charles Jackson, late Whig candidate for Governor, Hon Elisha Potter, late Whig member of Congress Hon. Samuel Bordman, Whig Lieutenant Governor; Ex-Governor Bullock; Jos. M. Blake, for years Whig Attorney General; Hon. Charles Allen, a Scott Presidential elector in 1852; Hon. ney General, together with Hon, Norton M Wheaton, Wm. Updike, Colonel Bodfish, Wm P. Salsbury, Thomas Reynolds, Abraham Payne General Pitman, all very prominent and influential Whigs in their various localities. It looks as if Rhode Island would vote for Buchanan.

IF The Know-Nothing papers promise largely what they are going to do in November to re trieve their disasters in August. They say Fill nore and Donelson are stronger with the people than their Lieutenants who were defeated in the late election. This is rather equivocal com pliment to the people -or rather it is the revers while the people may hold the little subordinate Know-Nothings in odious regard, they have the reatest possible admiration for the big ones. But pposition of the people to the odious principles and practices of Know-Nothingism, will display itself with a vehemence proportioned to the relaive importance of the posts of power and influence sought by its advocates. If the Know-Nothing struggle the harder to get into the greatest offices, he people will also struggle the harder to keep them out. Their defeat for minor offices is the surest prognostic of their defeat for the greater

The Maysville Eagle, which, since the lisorganization of the Whig party, has been ecently rather undecided as to its course, has at last determined to support Fillmore. The editor

nto the House, as the editor thinks it will, Fre nont is almost certain to be chosen. At any rate, honest and patriotic Southern Whigs ar not willing to risk the chance, and will cast their votes for Buchanan and Breckinridge, where they will be most certain to tell against fanati-

A STOPPER .- The editor of the Journal ha seen Gov. LETCHER, and ever since his tune has been pretty effectually changed in regard to the on Gov. L. for any further information, and dares told quite sufficient already, and now is anxious that the matter shall be dropped. But he will not be gratified in his wish. Gov. Letcher does liely and voluntarily vindicate Mr. Buchanan e compelled to do so.

The Know-Nothing papers are tendering great many apologies to their friends abroad for their signal defeat in the Kentucky elections If the Know-Nothings abroad are content with these apologies, all sides are very happy; for we can assure the distant members of the secret party that the fact of the defeat of their friends s very acceptable to the people at home. But we suspect that while the Anti-Know-Nothings are rejoicing over the fact of their triumph, the Know Nothings are cursing both the fact and

an died a few days since, at Richmond, Va., and a post mortem examination was held, when a pin was found embedded in the lung, where rom its appe rance, it must have been a good while. Doubtless, the careless practice, common among females, of holding pins in the outh, has caused many deaths besides this.

umiliated by the results of the August elections and they hang their heads and look the part so maffectedly, that they are studies for an actor .-Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth." Every Know-Nothing looks as if he were about to claim his separate distributive share of six feet by two of the said earth under the

tion candidate for President, that he once remarked: "Sir, I have lived upon mule beef and Letcher alone, can end discussion, by breaking grasshopper pies, but Whig principles sicken and his self-imposed silence. He never wanted to disgust me more than either." He hated the be released from that self-imposed silence. He candidate for Vice-President, hated Henry Clay the pledge, a voluntary pledge, of course, and

Letcher and Buchanan.

The Journal is at length effectually cornered It had repeatedly stated, with a manner as positive as if it knew it was telling the truth, that Gov. Letcher solicited Mr. Buchanan's consent that he (L.) might relate the private conversation between Mr. B. and Mr. Clay. It stated with equal positiveness that Buchanan, in response to Letcher's application, refused his con sent, and reminded Letcher of his pledge to keep ilence. And the Journal drew a damning in ference against Buchanan from its own false statement of the facts. We denied the Journal's facts, and disputed its groundless inferences We asserted that Letcher never solicited Buan's consent, as charged; but that his letter to Buchanan was written with an opposite object, namely, to procure from Buchanan the means of enabling him to avoid an anticipated request from Clay for a statement of the private conversation. If the Journal's statement of the object of Letcher's letter to Buchanan, had been

influence, unsupported by facts, necessarily fell to the ground. Now the Journal of Monday contains the following proof that its statement was false and ours was true; and it is given as an admission of Gov. Letcher. The humiliation of the editor in writing down Gov. Letcher's admission and oublishing it editorially, proving the falsehood f his own positive and oft-repeated assertions, s so extreme, that it would make any other man hide his face forever. But he is insensible to shame and disgrace. Here is the proof from the editorial in Monday's Journal:

true, there certainly was ground for more sus-

picion unfavorable to Buchanan; but if our

We saw the Governor [Letcher] several days ago We saw the Governor Letcherj several days ago and interrogated him upon the subject of his letter to Mr. Buchanan. He said that he had no copy of t, and had little or no recollection of its contents. He remarked, however, that, before writing it, he had been appealed to fifty times by Mr. Clay and his been appealed to fifty times by Mr. Clay and his friendsior a statement as to the interview between Clay and Buchanan and had uniformly made answer that his lips were sealed by a piedge of secresy to Mr. Buchanan; and his impression now is, that the object of his letter to Mr. Buchanan was not to obtain permission to make a statement but to elicit Mr. B.'s written confirmation of the fact that he was pledged not to make one. But at any rate Gov. L. tells us that he cannot have the slightest objection in the world to the publication of his letter to Mr. Buchanan, and he will certainly make the same answer to Mr. B. or any authorized person ne same answer to Mr. B. or any authorized person

who shall apply to him. The words we have placed in italics, are those which prove that the Journal's positive assertions

were false and that ours were true. Gov. Letcher, it seems, has not the slighter bjection to the publication of his letter to Mr. Buchanan. Well, we hope, then, he will himself call for its production. We do not much ad. o extract a request from Mr. Buchanan, as a ondition to granting his consent to its publicaon. Gov. Letcher, in the existing state of the ease, owes it to himself, even more, if possible han to Mr. Buahanan, voluntarily to call for the publication of the letter and voluntarily to make a atement of the conversation between Buchanan and Clay. He knows that that conversation has been truly stated both by Clay and Buchan n, and published in Colton's books. And he ought not, by his silence, to give a seeming sanction to the false assertions and false inferences of the Journal, when a word from him would place Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan, as well as himself, rectus in curia. The Journal's call for his testis nony was an implied assertion that Clay's statenent of the conversation was false in itself and false against himself! Is this editorial of the Journal now offered to enable Letcher to evade the obligation which justice and honor impose apon him to publish his letter and make a statement correborating Clay's account of the con versation called for? If so, it will prove unavailable for that object. It would seem now Christo her Robinson, also former Whig Attor- that there is as to Letch r's connection with the natter, a desire to soften down the case ver greatly; for the unblushing editor now says Letcher's statement, if given, would add little to Clay's, but would corroborate it, "and this would, of course, be enough!" Why, the hypocratical editor knew, from the first, that Buchanan's published letter to Letcher, itself substantialy corroborated Clay's statement! All his bawls ing, therefore, is shown to have been uttered merely for political effect, to excite groundless

> rejudice against Buchanan. The efforts of the Journal to distort the real character of the conversation only proves desin the conversation corrupt or discreditable on the part of Buchanan. Letcher, if he can be made to overcome his ancient repugnance to stating it, wil? so testify, and it is for this and other reasons above indicated, as well as to nail the falsehoods of the Journal, that we earnestly insist that he shall speak not.

The true character of that private conversation may be easily stated. The circumstances of the me explain it. The Presidential election was then pending before the House. Buchanan and a vast majority of Pennsylvania were then for the election of Jackson to the Presidency; Buchanan and a vast majority of Pennsylvania were then for the appointment of Clay to the office of Secretary of State. The desire for the former was hardly greater than for the latter. Buchanan warmly desired both objects. Mr. Clay had in a public speech declared that the Representative was bound to obey the will of his constituents no matter how their will was expressed; the Kentucky Legislature had passed resolutions instructing Mr. Clay and her other Representatives in Congress to vote for Jackson as President It was at the time of the arrival of those instructions at Washington, that the private conversation with

taking it for granted that Clay would chey the instructions, and that his vote would secure Jackon's election, was naturally elated at the pros pect. He was confident that he and his State rould be gratified in their wish to see Jackson President and Clay Secretary. Like an ardent young man, as he was, he was exultant at the prospect. That he was thus confident, is proved y Mr. Clay's own statement of the conversa on, (Colton's Life of Clay, p. 418) as follows:-"Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approachbargain and corruption story. He does not call ing Presidential election, and spoken of the certainty of the election of his favoite, [Jackson] not do so. Indeed, he thinks the Governor has adding, that he would form the most splendid Cabinet, that the country had ever had." He would not go out of that room, he said, for a Secretary of State. It was the natural language know something more, and if he does not pub- of exultation which an ardent young man, who admired Jackson and Clay extremely, would use from the charges of the Journal, which he so well It was perfectly innocent and harmless, as Clay's knows are basely false, he will find that he will own statement above referred to, also proves, for Clay says he treated it "playfully." Would that high-spirited man have treated "playfully" a proposal from any mortal man employing corruption and dishonor? And if Buchanan had desired to negotiate a bargain, which, from its very nature ight out out before Letcher? Ridiculous! Bu realized-that Jackson would be elected-"h spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite! Neither Clay nor Letcher ever said or believed, nor will Letcher ever express the belief, that there was anything corrupt or dishonorable in any thing said by Buchanan. If they had

thought so, they would have kicked him down stairs. If Letcher thought so, he would not miration and attachment for Buchanan, which, amid all their political differences, it is our pleas ure to know were reciprocal. This is implied in Letcher's late speeches at Mayslick and Frank-

This insinuation is equally insidious, calumnious and groundless. the Journal's pretended facts and inferences repecting the Letcher and Buchanan branch of the bargain calumny. We want no more discussion on that branch of it. Letcher, and

the privilege of using Letcher's letter to him,

Letcher may repeat the private conversation.

condition to granting his censent that

Buchanan kindly gave the certificate in the words furnished by Letcher himself, which may e seen in quotation points in his letter to

Letcher in Colton's Private Correspondence of Clay, p. 492.

But the Journal, as if conscious that it stood elf-convicted of having basely calumniated Buchanan about the private conversation, and as if o avert attention from its shame, rushes into other branches of the bargain calumny. But, ere, too, it is guilty of shameless falsehoods .-We shall not pursue it through them all, but ontent ourse, ves for the present with simply inicating two of them.

1. The Journal says Mr. Buchanan, in a letter o the Washington Telegraph, pretended that he elieved Mr. Clay had made a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams. This is false, and the Journa knows it to be false.

2. The Journal says Mr. Buchanan proclaimed the nation that he believed Mr. Clay guilty of he charge of bargain. This is false, and the

It would weary the reader to pursue this defamer through all the labyrinth of his lies, great and small. We have exposed him sufficiently for one reading. But as to him the labor is superfluous. As often as he is driven from one of his falsehoods he invents another. He makes and took him home. Wednesday he died. Hallicharges on suspicion, and asserts their truth, not only without evidence, but in the face of contrary evidence. The refutation of one of his calumnies, only whets his ingenuity in the invention of new ones to hide his own shame and to keep his opponents busy in defense. Fasten him in the pillory and he makes a jest of it. Lock him in the stocks and he shows no blush. Brand him on the forehead and he feels no shame. His exposure makes no reformation in him, but it disabuses the credulity of his read-

Another K. N. Defeat.

The telegraph brings us intelligence of the total rout of the Know-Nothings in Texas at the election held on Monday, August 4th. The Democratic ticket was elected by largely increased majorities. This is old Sam Houston's State, and one that the Journal has counted on as certain for Fillmore. Who has heard the thunders of Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Texas? A fair start for the November race

Linn Boyd Shooting Blakey.

The Memphis Appeal of the 12th, reports that private letter had been received in that city, ating that on the 5th inst. in a discussion, in Dresden, Tenn., between Hon. Linn Boyd and George D. Blakey, of this State, the former shot nire the diplomacy which, in such a case, seeks the latter. Blakey is of Logan county, and one of the Black Republican electors.

Thos. F. Marshall's Position.

"Captain Tom Marshall, of Woodford," now of Chicago, has at last defined his position in the present political campaign, and the world reathes easier. At a tremendous Black Republican meeting in Chicago on Friday night last, which was addressed by the somewhat famous Burlingame, Capt. Marshall made a brief speech nouncing that he was for Fremont and Dayn, "amid thunders of applause."

We are glad of this. It is one of the very best igns of the times. During several presidential ontests it has been the habit of Capt. Marshall o come out just before the election, on that side which has the most seeming popularity in the locality of his residence. He has always made choice of the defeated candidates. We think he has hit the nail exactly on the head this time. He is certain to be among the losers with Fre

Perilous adventure at Suspension Bridge.

As usual on Sunday, a large number of personer cougregated at the Bridge—men, women a ridge, others in viewing the structure from the anks. &c. On the west bank of the river a number ere amusing themselves by pulling upong them an oscillatory motion. The guy times of asceram, morder to show me daring, seared immself astraddle the guys, when suddenly the stalle was wrenched from the rook, and the guys wung out over the river with the boy seated in the rotch, holding on with a hand grasped on each

hundred and forty fect, and the position of the young man was about midway between! The acciceased, he commenced giving directions to those above him on the bridge as to the best method of affording him relief. A search of the neighborhood showed that no rope suitable to draw him up was to be had. The youngster then suggested the plan of making a rope sufficiently long to let him down, by piecing. This was done. The rope was let down to him, and after he had fastened it to his waist, those above lowered him to the water's edge! He gained the bank, and scampered off for the lower landing as fast as his legs could carry him, and, our informant says, has not been seen since in the

Maloney, Wm., was presented to the court or eeing a door open, followed the sailor's examp port in a storm, and turned in to rest awhile neant no offense, doubtless, and knew nothin is whereabouts. The court, in consideration

above charge, the neighbors complaining that he had annoyed them at late hours of the night by visiting Miss Smith instead of staying at home with his own family. He says he was driven from heart to have another. He was held

quet, running into Michael Grass' wagon with a carriage on the plank road, the proof being positive that John was drunk, his team going as fast as it could, and that he willfully ran into the wagon and broke it, the horse of the latter going at a walk; also that the wagon was close beside a ditch and couldn't turn out.

d ran right into the carriage; and there was no ch beside the wagon, and that the wagon was half on the plank road and the other half on the lirt road. To sum the testimony up in short it is whether that one party had lied direct and palpable and without prevarication, but which side a civil evident that one party had lied direct and palpable and without prevarication, but which side a civil suit may determine. Continued until the issue of an action in the County Court.

Francis Graff was presented as being terrible to George Klein, a venerable white headed German, who was fearful that he would do him great bodily

The interminable case of Ragan was again up

ought safe and best to allow Ragan to depart in Washington correspondent of the New York

It is thought here that Polk, Regular Democratis elected Governor of Missouri, by at least 10,000 that the Democrats have carried Kentucky babout the same majority, and that Bragg, regula Democrat, is elected in North Carolina by even LT Amos B. Corwine, a native of this State, 's of that section are now finally merged and swa and formerly an editor in Cincinnati, has been

The New Governor of Kansas—Lecompte and Bonelson to be Removed, "Inspection," of the New York Courier and En-quirer, telegraphs under date of Sunday night: or Kansas early this week. It is understood that or Kansas early this week. It is understood that lov. Geary refused to accept the office unless Le-ompte and Donelson were removed, as he could lot administer such laws with such men. Accor-lingly the whole present set of Kansas Judges and ther officers, will be removed immediately after the djourument of Congress. It is even alleged that

IJA young colored man, named Ben, a slav of John T. Hammond, Esq., of Annapolis, Md. recently planned, and built a small steamboat and, a few days since, made a trial trip, with six passengers, attaining a speed of seven miles an soon be able to make important improvements in

Kentucky News.

-An affray occurred, last Monday, in Kenton unty, about thirteen miles back of Covington between two men named Israel Halliday and -Haskins, which resulted in the death of the latter Halliday and Haskins had both an interest in sor

ogs. They were in the same store on Monday when the latter asked Halliday how many of the hogs he had, who replied that he had three. Has kins said he was a liar, that he had seven. Halliday told him he didn't wish him to call him a liar, when the offensive epithet was repeated, and Haskins called him a God d-n liar. Halliday was sitting on the counter at the time, and got down on the oposite side to that where Haskins was standing, and picked up a weight which he held in his hand .-Haskins immediately picked up a pitcher, and told him to come on, at the same time catching Halliday by the throat and drawing him over the counter.

Halliday's weight threw Haskins to the floor be neath him, but he still retained his grasp on his throat. Halliday, in endeavoring to free himself rom him, jumped upon his breast several times with his feet, and was finally released, when Haskins went out and sat down by the door of the store, ap-He was asked if he was much hurt, when he r

plied "no, I think I'll soon be sober enough to whip him." A physician was called, who thought he was injured seriously, when Halliday procured a wagon day gave himself up, and was tried and acquitted. -A little girl, aged twelve years, daughter o under the most painful circumstances, Wednesday morning. She was endeavoring to light the fire with a lamp filled with camphene, when the lamp

exploded, setting her clothes on fire, and burnt her literally to a crisp. After the many accidents which are happening, almost daily, in vairous parts of the ountry, from camphene, it seems to us extraordinary, we might say criminal, that families still continue to use them. -One of the stables belonging to the proprietor of the Olympian Springs, in Bath county, was destroyed by fire, on Saturday night last, together with three horses and a large quantity of feed.

---Rev. Dr. Stuart, the oldest Presbyterian min ister in Kentucky, died near Nicholasville on Sab -Mr. H. F. Middleton has associated with him,

the publication and editorial management of the Shelby News, Frank G. Seaman, a young gentleman of great promise. Mr. Seaman is an accomolished printer, and a writer of much vigor and sprightliness. We wish him continued success in nis advanced position.

--- The Shelby News says: "That four-wheeled silver-plated hose-carriage,' for the Washington Hose Company, arrived in town last week. The "boys' were in ecstacy, and were praising the City Council in a manner as earnest as were their denunciations a short time since. So we go!

-The house of Thomas Simpson, seven outh of Hodgenville, in Larue county, was entirely onsumed by fire last week. All the furniture, pr visions, etc., were entirely consumed. --- The steam saw-mill of Mr. Martin Miller, who

ives six or seven miles from Bardstown, near the Wednesday morning.

sented it has as yet been discovered ---The following receipts of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, show quite an increase in bu

ceipts of this month, up to Thursday

-A great Horse and Mule exhibition will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th of the present month, in Winchester, Clark county. The arrangements for the exhibition are of the stock which they may have, with the privilege of entering upon the grounds free of charge with their The premiums to be distributed amount to five hundred dollars.

--- The Cincinnati Enquirer says: A man named A. J. Smith was before Jud A man named A. J. Smith was before Judge Burgoyne yesterday asking to be discharged from custody, the Police Court having committed him to appear before the Common Pleas of this country for horse-stealing in Kentucky. An officer from Kentucky was present and seemed desirous that the application should be allowed, though whether from a motive of individual friendship or official ze alto obtain the custody of the accused himself, was not apparent beyond the fact that it was whis ered rerest Smith when he got him on the other side of the river. Judge Burgoyne discharged the appli-cant on his own recognizance to answer the charge though it is scarcely possible he will be called on to lo so in this county.

Shocking Murder of a Woman

In the Southern section of this county, on Filday evening last, Mrs. Jesse Bagby was killed by a man named Pleasant J. Coleman, with an axe. It appears that Coleman and his wife had parted some time since, and that she was staying with Mrs. Bagby, who is her sister. We understand that Coleman says he went to Mr. Bagby's to see his children, that Mrs. Bagby for his children in the mrs. Coleman says he went to Mr. Bagby's to see his children; that Mrs. Bagby forbid him coming into the yard; but he went in, and she ran into the house and shut the door; he gathered an axe and broke the door down, and as he went into the room she was making her way out at another door, and he struck her in the head with the axe, producing a mortal wound, of which she died the next day. Whether this statement is entirely correct or not, we are not usen used to say. e are not prepared to say.

Coleman was arrested that night and brought to

PA boy named John R. King, only seven ears of age, and having a brother and sister, both younger, in charge, arrived at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st inst., on his way to Wiss consin. The parents were killed by the Indians in Oregon last winter, and the mother, while dyng, had given little John instructions for reaching their former homes which the brave boy had, thus far, carried out. While at San Francisco, a benefit was given hin at the theatre, from

IJ'A weekly bill of mortality, of New Orleans city, in July last, contained the record of the death by lockjaw of five persons, and, on a prerious week, of two persons.

TThe New York Herald's Washington corespondent states that the National Intelligences will, in a few days, declare itself for Mr. Buch-

The Cincinnati Gazette is lamenting Ber ton's defeat in Missouri, and says "that the only hope of saying the State from Buchanan is to lrop Fillmore and unite on Fremont "

himself from the assault of a stout ruffian, he did what every man of spirit would do, cut his an-tagonist; but did not kill him. The man is alive and Dr. Marshall fully justified.—Maysville Ex-

breaks is well illustrated by the history of this fabric. Honiton lace, according to a recent author came in fashion in 1842 and owes its present 10si came in fashion in 1842 and owes its present 1 osti-lion to Queen Victoria. Commisserating the miser-able condition of the lase workers of Devon, she letermined to assist them by bringing their manu-facture into fashion, and in futherance of this lau-dable purpose, had her wedding dress made of it.— Honiton at once became the rage, and has continued popular and expensive ever since, although previously purchasers could hardly be found for it.

S. Groesbeck for Congress.

Letter from Baltimore.

The Pearce and Pratt Letters to the Old-Line Whigs-Their Effect-The Prospect in Mary land-Know-Nothingism Foiled-The City-Business, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, August 11, 1856. Messrs. Editors: You have ere this received and erused the letters of Ex-Governor Pratt and Sentor Pearce, of Maryland, in regard to the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the remnant of this State. Persons at a distance may read and admire the productions of these gentlemen, addressed prrect idea-unless intimately acquainted with he high position and standing of Messrs. Pearce and Pratt in this community-of the effect proluced among their own and other political creeds Being looked upon for a considerable number of ears as leaders of the Old-Line Whigs of Maryland, it may very naturally be supposed that the line of duty they have stated and proved as most proper for that party to pursue, will not go uneeded. Know-Nothingism here feels the effect to be overpowering; and, although, of course, they will not acknowledge it, yet among themselves they are certain of a most annihilating defeat in November next. It is true that they still bluster and brag through their organs; but in their secret councils

the tune has been changed to one of wailing and

one the has been changed to one of waining and mourning for their departed glory. They sensibly feel that the good people of this State, led on by such patriots as Pearce and Pratt, will rally against them in overwhelming majorities, and erase them, together with their Abolition co-workers, utterly and entirely from the roll book of parties.

From all I can learn—and I have most ample opportunities of gaining correctinformation—the conportunities of From all I can learn—and I have most ample opportunities of gaining correctinformation—the contest in this State will most certainly result in the triumph of the Democratic nominecs, Buchanan and Brcckinridge. The Cincinnati platform, taken as a whole, is cordially appro ed by the masses, and, although some may differ in opinion as to a few points contained therein, there is scarcely a man in the old Whig ranks who, in the present crisis, will not give his support to the standard bearers of the Democracy, and by so coing, vote down that spirit of bigotry and intolerance which the Know-Nothing party have endeavored to impose upon the country. The friends of Southern rights in Kentucky may rest perfectly well assured that Maryland will poll a large majority for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

You will recollect seeing the proceedings, some time since, of a Convention which met in this State, purporting to be composed of Old-Line Whigs, and which passed a series of resolutions commendatory of the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidence.

purporting to be composed of Oid-Line Whigs, and which passed a series of resolutions commendatory of the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency. That bubble has entirely exploded. It has been proved beyond a doubt, that said Convention was packed with members of Know-Nothing Councils, some of whom ranked as Presidents, &c., of the secret order. They conducted matters for awhile in a most satisfactory manner to themselves, but their bare-faced impudence met with only a temporary triumph. The people here soon began to inquire into these things, and to ask themselves who constituted this so-called Whig Convention, and what were the political precedents and present standing of those who held the leading strings.—The truth was-soon arrived at—the people had been humbugged by another Know-Nothing trick. There was known to be "something rotton" not "in Denmark," but in this model Convention. The careass was soon found, and consigned again to its dismal sepulcher—an unhonored corner in one of "Sam's" council chambers—there to remain until its final doom is pronounced at the forthcoming Presidential election.

There have been numerous improvements going

summer. Many substantial and magnineer buildings have sprung up, to meet the demands of an increasing business and population. Many repairs and improvements have been made upon property already in use. Several of our hotels have been refitted entirely, and among the most prominent of those undergoing repairs are "Barnum's City Hotel" and the 'Eutaw House.' The first mentioned does a larger business than any other hotel in the city, the our thorough-bred Arabian horses, which he is bringing home as breeding stock. The horses, which he is bringing home as breeding stock. The horses are described as most perfect specimens of their kind, in point of beauty of form and action.

— "Lexington," the champion race-horse of the world, is now on the farm of Capt Buford, Woodford county.

— The races over the Association Course, at exington, commence September 22d.

— On Wednesday, a gentlemanly dressed young in stepped into the office of the Northern Bank Centucky, in Covington, and presented a check, the purported to be drawn by a well known, the reference was recorded to the with the signal properties of the city. The reach of the city is the strangence was good and the city of the strangence was good and the city of the strangence was good and the properties of the world, is now on the farm of Capt Buford, Woodford was a strangence was good and the properties of the world, in the city has been as good and the properties of the world, in the city has been as good and the properties of the world, in the city has been as good and the properties of the world, in the city has been as good and the properties of the world, in the city has been as good and the properties of the world, in the city has been as good and the properties of the world, in the city has been as good and the properties of the was good and the properties of the was good and the was good the was good the was good to any fathoms. A number of the districts and places have been, some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the first and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, its was stiff powerful enough, as it were, burned the whole districts and places where the destruction over an extent of several miles, its was titling location of the was the properties of the first the properties of the was the properties of the first the properties of the was good to the was good to the world of the world of the world of the world of the w

nence. Our merchants and tradesmen are busily reparing—selecting new stocks of goods, etc.—for ransactions in the fall.

The health of the city remains very good, not love than the average against a fact. forged one, and notwithstanding the officers have The health of the city remains very good, not more than the average number of deaths occurring weekly, and no fears are entertained that there will be any unusual amount of sickness during the remainder of the summer season. Lately we have been visited with a large quantity of rain, which has completely cleansed the streets, and purified the atmosphere; and it is now oool and pleasant. You shall be regularly advised of everything of importance that transpires here in political circles, or otherwise. Many occurrences take place here

ALLEN COUNTY-OFFICIAL. V. Graham, K. N., Circuit Judge, Harvey, K. N., Com. Attorney,

ANDERSON COUNTY OFFICIAL A. Marshall, K. N., Appellate Judge,

RAPPEN COUNTY-OFFICIAL . W. Graham, K. N., Circuit Judge, G. Harvey, K. N., Com. Attorney, V. W. Sale, Dem., Com. Attorney, V. E. Munford, Whig, Circuit Court Clerk, D. Curd, Sheriff,

Childress, Sheriff, A. Marshall, K. N., Appellate Judge, Alvin Duvall, Dem., Appellate Judge, W. W. Trimble, K. N., Circuit Judge, S. M. Moore, Dem., Circuit Judge, H. E. Phelps, K. N., Com. Attorney,

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY-OFFICIAL. nes Stuart, K. N., Circuit Judge,

. W. Graham, K. N. Circuit Jugde . G. Harvey, K. N. Com. Atto., . W. Sale, Dem. Com. Atto., Marshall, K. N. Appellate Judge.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY-OFFICIAL E. Gray, K. N. Circuit Judge, eo. B. Cook, Dem. Circuit Judge, M. Shackleford, K. N. Com. Atto

TENTH DISTRICT. Elijah C. Phister's (Whig) majority in this

tom, fre. 14.) 12 00		o enc lonoum
urns:	Phiator	Wadawarth
son,		
wis,	156	
cholas,	68	
eenup,	249	
SM#D1	98	A Brown
	733	182
	182	
Phister's maj.	551	

ALL IMPORTANT.

hanges of weather renders it incumbent upo every one to take the necessary precautions for the preservation of their health, and we know hand a bottle or two of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, the best remedial and preventive agent in the world. Over 200,000 bottles have been sold within the last two years, and one and all agree in extolling it as the best ever introduced into pub-We use it ourselves and can cordially

year, advertises herself in the New York papers as wanting a handsome, respectable young m a marriage. She belongs in Springfield, and i

The Democrats of Hamilton county, Ohio. ave nominated George H. Pendleton and Wm. Great Earthquake in Moluccas.

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO. Three Thousand Lives Lost.

[From the London Times,]
The Indian mail brings advices of another of
lose dreadful earthquakes for which Ternatti and
the adjoining localities in the Moluccas are pro-

verbial.

An eruption of the active volcano on the island of great Sangir, in longitude 125 deg. 50 minutes East, and latitade 3 deg. 50 minutes North, has occurred. The Northwestern part of the island of Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awn, which has several peaks, the highest being 4,000 feet above the sea. On the west side the mountain runs very steep into the sea, at the height of the large village Kandhar, however, falling away to a low promontory.

filled them with consternation. Simultaneously with this, the glowing lava streamed downwards with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered on its destruc-

they came in contact.

The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea, obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore and heaved itself

violence, dashed upon the shore and heaved itself with a wild haste against the land as if it strove to overmaster the fire stream.

This frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and heasts, the wild roaring of the tempest, and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away, was followed, about an hour later, by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear.

of thunder which shook the ground and dearened the ear.

A black column of stone and ashes then shot up from the mountain to an immense height, and fell, illumined by the glare of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense, that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair.

Large stones were hurled through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops. Large stones were nuried through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops, which had not been destroyed by fire, sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by these barriers, formed lakes, which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction. This lasted

About midnight the raging elements sank to rest, but on the following day, about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction, with renewed violence. In the meantime, the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

even more frightful than what has taken place in Taruna. For here, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoanuts, we now find nothing but lava, stones, and ashes.

The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistible force and in prodigious quantity. Not only has this fearful flood, as it were, burned the whole district and all that was muon it, but after having caused this

wling Green, was found dead near that place last

week. His body had been horribly mutilated by The Bank trial will bring out the most brilliant legal talent in the Green River country. For the old Bank, Hon. J. R. Underwood, Judge Mayes, Judge Loving, and B. C. Grider. For the "People's Bank," Hon. B. L. Clarke and C. Green, John W. Ritter, of Glasgow, Mr. Barbour, of Hopkinsville, and Frank Gorin, of Louisville, but formerly of this place.

MAJOR BRECKINRIDGE.—The Cincinnati En-

quirer says: C. Breckinridge at his residence, in Lexington, within the last few days, to tender him an invitation to be present at the grand State mass meeting, to be held at Columbus on the 20th of Sentember tion to be present at the grand State mass meeting, to be held at Columbus on the 20th of September. Mr. Breckhridge, after much deliberation, stated that, after the 1st of September, he would be at the disposal of his friends. It may, therefore, be confidently counted on that our gallant young candidate for the Vice Presidency will be present at that grand parade of the Democratic forces of our strongly-aroused State, to be held at the capitol on the 20th of September.

FATAL AFFRAY.-At a late hour Saturday night, a negro man, the property of Mr. Raymond, a gardner in Jefferson county, was killed in an affray with another negro, the property of Theodore Brown. The parties had been at a ball on the premises of Mr. Thatcher, some four miles from the city, and while on their way home quarrelled, when one seized a fence rail and felled the other to the earth, the blow fracturing his skull, and causing his death in a few hours. The negro who committed the deed fled on the instant,

and had not been captured up to last evening. York city, Wednesday, by the news from Newport of the sudden death of Mr. J. Ring, of that city, (son of Zebedee Ring, Esq.,) at the Bellvue House, on Sunday last. The deceased was well known in the fashionable circles there. He was apparently well up till within a moment of his death. At dinner, where all the guests were assembled, after offering a dish to a lady friend, he suddenly rose and seized a gentleman next to him with so tight a grasp, that both fell on

the floor. In a moment he was a "corpse."

questioned authority-the Pathfinder's tailorannounced on Thursday last, that Col. Fremont question of his religious faith conclusively. It is further stated by a gentleman who dined twice with Fillmore at the White House, once on a steamboat and again more recently at a hotelthat that gentleman invariably "makes the signof the cross" on his plate, in cutting a beefsteak. and leaves his knife and folk crossed on his plate before rising from table. The country is in dan-

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.—Those little social incidents known as elopements are becoming quite too common in our city. Perhaps no more than one in ten which occur gets in the papers. The latest of which we heard transpired evening before last. The parties in the case were Mrs. B.—, who resides on Eighth street, below Smith, and a gentleman known as Doctor F.—. The Doctor, it appears, was an old lover of Mrs. B., and at one time took her marriage so much to heart he attempted to desiroy himself. His attempt, however, was frustrated, and soon after he learned she was living unhappily with her husband. The acquaintance was resumed, and the elopement is the result. It is supposed that the parties have gone to New York with a view of taking the next steamer for Europe. A telegram has been dispatched to Cleveland, and it is not improbable that the parties will be intercepted.—Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 15.

Doing a Tollman,-Two young ladies of Indi-Doing a Tollman.—Two young ladies of Indi-anapolis, Ind., who, by the by, belong to the bon-ton, were riding in a buggy by themselves, and af-ter driving through the most fashionable avenues, they concluded to try the plank road. Well, to the plank road they went, and while trotting briskly along they were suddenly arrested by the toll-gate keeper, who demanded his toll.

"How much is it?" asked the girls.

"For a man and a horse," he replied, "it is fifty

cents."
"Well, then, get out of the way, for we are girls
and a mare. Get up Jenny," and away they went,
leaving the man in mute astonishment. A correspondent of the Boston Telegraph says that a Fremont electoral ticket will soon be nominated in Virginia, and that this demonstration is owing very much to the expulsion of Mr. Underwood from the Old Dominion for participating in the Philadelphia Convention.

It is stated that there is at Saratoga, a fine looking Indian girl, only fourteen ye has a child three years old.

—The first sweet potatoes of the season appeared in the New York market on Friday last and commanded a high price.

other evidence appealed to.

WEEKLY COURIER

AUGUST 23, 1856

Notice Allpapers are invariably discontinued at the expiration the time paid for. The very low price of the paper mpels us to make this rule impe DENCE SOLICITED .- We are always glad to

e to which it is to be sent. Le Subscribers can remit us postage stamps when cenient. By sending them, they will have no difficult sking change for the fractional parts of a dollar.

Important Notice.

We have no traveling or other agents for the Courier, for whom we are responsible. Persons, therefore, subscribing for it, should never give their money to one they are not themselves will ing to trust.

Jackson and Ruchanan - The

The Journal pretends to be shocked at what it pretends to be a recent assault on the memory of Andrew Jackson! What pharisaical hypocrisy! The Journal and other Know-Nothing organs had been charging, directly or indirectly, that Mr. Buchanan was the "original fabricator" of the bargain calumny against Mr. Clay. We proved by recorded history that the bargain was first charged upon Clay in January 1825, through the Kremer letter to the Columbian Observer; that when Kremer was called to account for it before a committee of the House of Representatives, he said he did not write the letter himself, and that he did not understand it, as written for him, to convey a charge of corruption and dishonor against Clay; and that Kremer refused to give or call any testimony to sustain the charge. We proved by recorded history that Buchanan never was publicly referred to in connection with the argain calumny, till July, 1827, when Jackson for the first time referred to him as his only witness to prove the charge-a date nearly two years and a half after the explosion of Kremer's icarious story. We proved by recorded history that Buchanan, in August, 1827, without waiting one day after seeing Jackson's reference to him as his sole witness, promptly contradicted Jackson on every specific point of his reference. We proved by recorded history that Mr. Clay, in his address of December, 1827, (all the testim ny in the case being then fully before the public) stated his belief that the Kremer letter of 1825, written at Washington, and the Jackson letter to Beverly, of 1827, written at the Hermitage, were so coincident in statement, in phraseology and were in words, as to establish the fact of their common origin; and that Clay therefore felt himself justified by these and other facts, in charging Jackson with inventing the bargain calumny. We proved by recorded history that the Kentucky Whig Convention of December 17, 1827, in its address written by Isham Talbot and read to the Convention by Charles S. Morehead, (now K. N. Governor of Kentucky) took the same view that Clay did as to the effect of Buchanan's testimony, namely, that it refuted Jackson and vindicated Clay; and took the same view that Clay did as to who was the originator of the bargain calumny, namely, that Jackson was its original fabricator. And we proved by ecorded history from the pen of Mr. Clay (letter to Judge Brooke, 1827, Colton's Private Cordence, p. 169), that Clay could not desire a stronger statement in his favor from Buchanan and that Buchanan's statement completely turned the tables upon Jackson, and we proved from Mr. Clay's own mouth, (Washington dinner speech, March 7, 1829, 1 Mallory 562) that anan's testimony cast not the slightest shade upon his honor or integrity, but what Buchanan did say was the reverse of any implication of him. We proved all these facts, and more, from the impartial records of history. The Journal knows that in every case, we correctly cited the record. The Journal had itself spoke exclusively of our city election, and the often made the same citations against Jackson ing words, which it took good care to omit thus in favor of Clay. Yet now, it pretends a hypocritical tenderness for Jackson's memory, and

and the Kentucky Convention in 1827) lately

trumped up a new charge that Jackson was the

Jackson's honor, also pretends tenderness for

Clav's fame! Both pretenses are grossly hypo-

critical. Did not the Journal often cite the same

go! Dare the Journal deny now that the proofs

proofs to establish the same fact, many year

originator of the bargain calumny. And the

nal, while thus pretending tenderness for

which established the fact 1827 establish it in The Journal hypocritically pretends horror at the thought of any one heaping opprobrium on the grave of Jackson. No Pharisee ever con aled a blacker heart under fair outside disguise than does the Journal in thus pretending tender-The editor's life has been one long career of the bitterest hate and hostility towards Jackson. And yet now this equally shameless pretender of regard for the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and how Clay's honor, in order to stab Buchanan, treachcourse endarges lackson's clandestine letter of helping it through! Also, how much "stock" 1845, a letter which, if it were believed, not only stahs Buchanan to the heart, but obliterates Buchanan's testimony of 1827, refuting Jackson and rindicating Clay, and leaves Jackson's original charge of bargain still standing! The Journal scends to the intamy of sustaining a litigant impeaching his own witness, against all the des of evidence-of impeaching his own witess in a secret and clandestine manner—of thus peaching him eighteen years after the testimo was publicly delivered-and without ever having dared in his life time to impeach him openly, but having, on the contrary, testified in every form his confidence in the witness, receivng him to his bosom, confiding in him person ally, appointing him Minister to Russia, &c .never, never, in his whole life after 1827, daring to confront Buchanan openly or publicly with any complaint. But after all this, a private letter ritten by Jackson in 1845, just before his death, meanly villifying Buchanan, charging him with owardice and falsehood, is shamelessly dragged forth to degrade Buchanan. The infamy of the affair rests upon Jackson for writing his letter and next upon those who have brought it to light for political effect now for the first time. They who "heap opprobrium mountain high upon the grave of Jackson," are they who have dishonored him and degraded themselves by publishing the unfortunate private letter of the insanely vindict. ive old tyrant, who, in this very letter, proved that, to the last, no touch of justice or magnaimity towards an opponent or rival ever entered his breast, and that his only use for friends was to make tools of them. If Buchanan had 1827, instead of faithfully giving truthful testimony, as he did, corroberated Jackson's charges gainst Clay, Jackson never would have writte his infamous secret letters of 1845! The corrupt and base editor of the Journal has the insolene to invoke the wrath of Jackson's old friends against us for our comments on history, and demands that the nation decide between Jackson and Buchanan. Well, we dare to speak the truth, let it fall on whomsoever it may. lieve that history convicts Jackson of slandering Clay, and then convicts him of slandering Bu nan because he would not perjure himself by supporting the slander against Clay. Jackson's er of 1845, relied on by the Journal, is a slander no less on Clay than on Buchanan. We dare to express this conviction even now while for the moment co-operating with the Democra cv. We tell the Journal editor, that, unlike him we are free and independent; that our soul is our own and belongs to no secret oath-bound order that we dare to speck truth and that we scorn a las Mr. Curtiss is sole owner and President of the lie. If any Democrats should be displeased at our opinion of Jackson; if they think we should dmit the truth of a cowardly, secret and slanderous letter which assails the truth and moral cour age of Buchanan only because it purports to expects to do an immense business with his wild-cat, as doubtless he will if the people of Peoriais, that they have mistaken our character for it dependence and love of truth and justice, and their mistake can make not the slightest change Miss Kohn. They were bent on matrimony. in our convictions and conduct. But we don't believe there is a candid Democrat in Americ who does not entertain precisely our own opinio

how much capital the Journal can make of this. More Fighting in Kansas. The telegraph brings us intelligence

of Jackson's secret letter slandering Buchanas

which only disgraced the writer. Now let us se

very men in Kansas Territory. The former attacked the house of Franklin, and a sanguinary affray occurred in which several men on ooth sides were killed.

Humphrey Marshall Cornered. Hon. Rufus Choate declares for Under the above caption the Baltimore Repub-Buchanan. can recounts an instance of Humphrey Mar-Very Important Political Letter shall's reckless bravado-his mendacity of state-

ick, Maryland, charged that Mr. Buchanan had

written a letter to Mr. Clay which, if made pub-

lic, would bury him in obloquy and infamy, and

effectually prevent any honorable man from giv

ing him his support. Mr. Marshall dwelt at

ength upon this theme, and after saturating his

proceeded to call upon any Democrat or friend

f Mr. Buchanan, who might hear him, and urge

This bravado of Mr. Marshall was met by

men that they had misunderstood him.

The Bogus New York Whigs.

Of what style or manner of men the reput

om the following article. We extract from the

Albany Evening Journal, a paper that was, so

long as the Whig party maintained its integrity one of the ablest advocates in the Union of the

stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devi

The assemblage styling itself the "Old-Lin Whig Couvention" met here to-day. The "Whigs' who compose it are the same persons who, as 'Americaus," engineered Mr. Fillmore's nomination it Philadelphia. They now propose to go through

ether any men could be found in the entire con

tion who has voted a straight Whig ticket sin

1844, while very many can be found who have bolte Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, Gov. Hunt, Gov. Clark and fully half the rest of the Whig nominees.

Contemptible Trickery. - The America

Organ at Washington tries to break the force of

he fall of its party in this State by a very con

temptible little trick. In order to induce its

readers to believe that the contest in this State

was not a party one, it copies from the Courier

The election of yesterday afforded no criterion of

the strength of parties, nor of the popularity of Presidential candidates and principles. These were secondary considerations to the personal popularity of gentlemen who had offered for the various offices.

The article from which it made the extrac

paragraph in question concluded with the follow-

The Organ also publishes a letter from a resi

ent of Kentucky, who is endorsed as being

'perfectly conversant with its politics," in which

No party test was made in the State, except in Louisville, where the American majority was 2,100 a gain of near 600 as compared with the Governor's election

be found not sufficiently verdant to believe such

stuff. If they do, they are certainly to be pitied

wned up in regard to the Little Rock Slate

Company, and the \$5,000 of its stock which was

to be given him, in case he succeeded in getting

son's Bank Note Detector, an anxious publ

would like to be informed if he was not also int

nately associated, with his friend Stickney,

much "stock" he was to get for his services

the Breckinridge Coal Company he received for

his long-continued efforts to humbug the public

And further, how much "stock" in the People's

Bank was he to receive for his bitter warfare

against the old banks? Information is respect

Dreadful Loss of Life

We have rarely been called upon to chr

a more disastrous calamity than that produce

by the storm of last week near New Orlean

Several watering places were overflowed, an

the loss of life exceeds three hundred persons.

MORE HELP.-The Hon. George Evans, E. W.

Farley, and G. S. Little, the three most prom

nent "straight out Whigs" in Maine, occupie

aspicuous places upon the platform of the Bu

chanan mass meeting, lately held in Portland

Thomas Fessenden and Cornelius Bogar

lied within a day or two.

her age.

vo old members of the New York bar, have

IFMrs. Jane M. Biddle, widow of the late

licholas Biddle, died on the 11th instant, at An

alusia, Bucks county, Pa., in the 64th year of

The dog market in New York is

arge vat on Fricays and Wednesdays.

was refused at 1-5 per cent. a day.

of work in him.

officially announces that 3,200 canines has

The notes of the Mount Vernon Ban

New York. A day or since, a loan on its note

The editor of the Journal continues to make

is scoundrelly attacks upon us, but we rather

think he so over charges his gun that the only

amage done will be effected by the rebound and

-Hon. Thos. H. Benton was in the city on Sat

rday. He looks much improved in health. Doubt

ess his late canvass of forty days invigorated th

enerable gentleman. He is seventy-four years old.

but appears as if he had another quarter of century

A Bogus BANK .- The Chicago Tribune says

N. B. Curtiss & Co.—that means N. B. Curtiss, solus—have purchased the charter of the Cherokee Insurance & Banking Company, Dalton, Georgia, and are re-issuing the notes of the concern at Peoria, in quantities to suit applicants. As the notes are

lank, and as the "money" costs nothing but the

bana, and as the "money costs nothing but the expense of printing and the trouble of signing, we take it that any quantity applied for can be furnished as fast as copper-plate printing presses can be made to work, or as fast as Mr. N. B. Curtiss can write his name. We are told that the owner expects to do an imperse hunters with his wild.

The Bowling Green Standard mentions the

The Hickman Times of the 13th says:

that this is the same case there, too, I does not exceed one half of an average.

We learn from several of the farmers of this con

that the wheat crop of this section, although

ng greatly short of the amount raised last ye

unusually fine quality, and is comp

Joseph S. Bledsoe, Esq., has been electe

Senator from the Ninth Senatorial district, com-

osed of the counties of Clinton, Cumberland

Wayne and Russell, to fill the vacancy occasioned

ion of Shelby Stone, Esq.

pement from that town of Mr. John Will and

-Thanks to Hon. John Elliott, the De-

Nester of the Mountain District, for favors.

hat he will consequently be the sole sufferer.

fully solicited.

the Company's notes quoted at par in Tho

It seems to us that even Know Nothings

eing quoted as the voice of Louisville

the following:

oly shapes a paragraph to convey a cow- tract from what it was intended to convey:

Says the Albany Journal:

ncils for a considerable time.

was making.

vocates generally.

Know-Nothing hearers with this falsehood, he

The following is a copy of the highly interes ment, and subsequent withdrawal of false ng and important letter from Hon. Rufus Choate. charges upon Mr. Buchanan, which is completeto the Maine Whig State Central Committee. characteristic of that corrupt politician, who Every National man in the Union should read this sound, able and timely document:shrinks from the use of no means however disreditable, which may be used to the disadvan-BOSTON, Aug. 8, 1856 age of an opponent. In this case Mr. Marshall at the Know-Nothing mass meeting in Freder-

Gëntlemen:—Upon my return last evening, after hert absence from the city, I found your letter of he 30th ult., inviting me to take part in the pro-eedings of the Whigs of Maine, assembled in mass I appreciate most highly the honor and kindnes of this invitation, and should have had true pleas

of this invitation, and should have had true pleasure in accepting it. The Whigs of Maine, composed at all times so important a division of the great national party, which under that name with or without power, as a responsible administration or as only an organized opinion has done so much for our country—our whole country—and your responsibilities at this moment are so vast and peculiar, that I acknowledge an anyiety to see, not to bear that I acknowledge an anxiety to sec-not to hear with what noble bearing you meet the deman of the time. If the tried legions to whom it is co mitted to guard the frontier of the Union, fal who, anywhere, can be trusted? engagements, however, and the necessity or liency of abstaining from all speech requiring ort, will prevent my being with you.

them to inform Mr. Buchan: n of the charge he mmittee of the friends of Mr. Buchanan, who alled upon him and desired to know explicitly invited to share in your counsels, and grateful such distinction, I cannot wholly decline to dewhat it was that Mr. Marshall desired them communicate to Mr. Buchanan? Whether my opinions on one of the duties of Whigs i he desired them to state that he, Mr. Marshall stated that Mr. Buchanan had written a lette to Mr. Clay, which, if made public, would blast his prospects and his character, politithe briefest and plainest expression to tell you the first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens—loving, with a large and equal love our whole native land—but as Whigs, and because we are Whize cally ard morally. From this position Mr. Marshall at once backed out, assuring the gentlebecause we are Whigs, is to unite with so regarization of our countrymen, to defeat and dis-olve the new geographical party, calling itself Re-ublican. This is our first duty. It would more xactly express my opinion to say, that at this mo-nent, it was our only duty. Certainly, at least, it omprehends or suspends all others; and in my addresset, the question for seah and every one of did not make the charge upon any knowledge of his own, but he had intended to say that such a charge was made. Mr. Buchanan's friends prehends or suspends all others; and in my ment, the question for each and every one of not whether this candidate or that candidate nquired who it was that did make the charge, when Mr. Marshall was driven to the necessity of referring to the Louisville Journal as his sole ald be our first choice; not whether there is som od talk in the worst platform, and some had talk authority. When the fact is known that the good talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk in the best platform; not whether this man's ambiion, or that man's servility, or boldness or fanatiism, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild
waters in an uproar;—but just this—by what vote
can I do most to prevent the madness of the times
from working its maddest act—the very ecstacy of Lou: sville Journal stands self-convicted of false hood and malignity upon this very charge, proper estimate may be placed upon the reckless statements of Mr. Marshall, and the K. N. ad s madness—the permanent formation and the ac al present triumph of a party which knows on alf of America only to hate and deride it; from a stars are crased or have fallen;—in whose na-nal anthem, the old and endeared airs of Eutaw ings, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, those, later, of New Orleans, and Buena Vista, Whig convention that assembled in Albany . Y., last week, was composed, may be inferred

this question, all others seem to me to stand for o this question, all others seem to me to stand for he present postponed and secondary.

And Why? Because, according to our creed, it is nly united America which can peacefully gradually, afely improve, lift up and bless, with all social and ersonal and civil blessings, all the races and all he conditions which compose our vast and various unily,—it is such an America, only, whose arm can mand our flag, develop our resources extend our rinciples and candidates of that glorious old organization. This latest K. N. humbug, under he guise of Whiggery, in order to make capital rading,—it is such an America, only, whose arm can guard our flag, develop our resources, extend our trade, and fill the measure of our glory—and because, according to our convictions, the triumph of my reason. And for you, and for me, and for all of us, in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a narty puts that Union in danger. That is for Mr. Fillmore, needs just such exposure. It is value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by uch a party puts that Union in danger. That is ach a danger, it is reason enough. Believing the oble ship of State to be within a half cable's

and Chapultepec, breathe no more. To this duty

noble ship of State to be within a half cable's length of a lee shore of rock, in a gale of wind, our first business, is to put her about, and crowd her off into the deep open sea. That done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her cruising ground, and bring her officers to court martial at our leisure.

If there are any in Maine—and among the Whigs of Maine I hope there is not one—but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealousy of men or sections, unreasoning and impatient philanthropy, or whatever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood and quenched the spirit of national life at its source—with whom the union of slave States and free States under the actual Constitution is a curse, a hindrance, a reproach—with those, of course, our view of our duty and the reason of it, are a stumbling block and foolishness. To such you can have nothat Philadelphia. They now propose to go through the ecremony again here, under another name, for the sake of a factitious appearance or "fusion." When the list of Delegates is published it will be seen that these "Old-Line Whigs" are men who for the last ten years have steadily and perversely bolted Whig nominations, and worked against the Whig party, either by secret disaffection, or by openly arraying themselves in the ranks of its adversaries. Some of these "Old-Liners" have been Second and Third Degree Members of Fillmore Councils for a considerable time. It is doubtful lishness. To such you can have noth ing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the clion as we love it, and prize it as we prize it—who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and navigation, and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth but as a means. ong the sovereigns of the earth, but as a means of improving the material lot, and elevating the moral and mental nature, and ensuring the personal nappiness of the millions of many distant generations—if there are those who think thus justly of it and yet hug the fatal delusion that, because it rough it is necessarily immortal—that it will their , it is recessarily immortal—that it will thrive out care—that anything created by man's will above or stronger than his will-that because th ason and virtues of our age of reason and virtue uld build it, the passions and stimulati day of frenzy cannot pull it "down,-if such the are among you, to them address yourselves with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake and some mightier cause in hearing, than ever yet tongue has giving an entirely different meaning to the exarts are reached, all is safe. But how and how manifold are the sophisms by which the

> They hear and they read much ridicule of the who fear that a geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that our greatest, wisest and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in one form or another, left on record their own fear of such a party? The judgments of Washington, Madison, Clay, Webster, on the dangers of the American Union—are they worth nothing to a conscientious love of it? What they deed g to a conscientious love of it? What they dread against which they cautioned, as they thought, distant generations—that which they were so happy as to die without seeing—is upon us. And yet some men would have us go on laughing and singing, like the traveler in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which, as a distant and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his Country, and dictate the great and grand warning of the Fare-

They hear men say that such a party ought not endanger the Union—that, although it happened be formed within one geographical section and onfined exclusively to it, although its bond and m is to rally that section against the other on ion of morals, policy and feeling, on which ne two differ eternally and unappeasably; although om the nature of its origin and objects, no mai t the section outside can possibly join it or accep-ffices under it without infamy at home; although the government, from our whole family of States and bestow them, substantially, all upon the antag nist family; although the doctrines of huights, which it gathers out of the Declaration tal ideas, announce to any Southern appre a crusade of government against slavery hout and beyond Kansas; although the spir and tendency of its electioneering appeals hole, in prose and verse, the leading articles papers, and the speeches of its orators, papers, and the speeches of its orators, are to cite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire ographical section, and hate, or dread or con-appt is the natural impression it all leaves on the orthern mind and heart; yet that nobody any Northern mind and heart; yet that nobody any where ought to be angry or ought to be frightened that the majority must govern, and that the Nortl is a majority; that it is ten to one nothing will hap pen; that, if worst comes to worst, the Sout knows it is wholly to blame, and needs the Unio more than we do, and will be quiet accordingly. But do they who hold this language forget tha uestion is not what ought to endanger the n, but what will do it? Is it man as he ought, or man as he is, that we must live with or live? In appreciating the influences which may rb a political system, and especially one like do you make he is the man as he is. ion is not what distance a pointeral system, and especially one in ours, do you make no allowance for passions, for pride, for infirmity, for the burning sense of eve-imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men or all masses of men in all sections, uniformly obe-reason, and uniformly wisely see and calmly see an masses of men in all sections, uniformly obey ason, and uniformly wisely see and calmly seek eir true interests? Where on earth is such a fool's radise as that to be found? Conceding to the ople of the fifteen States the ordinary and aver-e human nature, its good and its evil, its weak-ss and its strength, I, for one, dare not say that e triumph of such a party explicit not feel triumph of such a party ought not to ted naturally and probably to disunite the

ctive for the season. The public pound keeper een slain from the 25th of June to date. The ocess of killing is to drown the puppies in a With my undoubting convictions, I know the would be folly and immorality in men to wis Certainly there are in all sections and in all St those who love the Union, under the actual Cottuition, as Washington did; as Jay, Hamilton Madison did; as Jackson, as Clay, as Webster It. Such, even, is the hereditary and habitual. Providence, R. I., are refused, by the brokers of such, even, is the hereditary and habitual sent of the general American heart. But he had ead life and books to little purpose who has earned that "bosom friendship" may be "tentment soured," and that no hatred is so l

pendence. And then and thus is the beginning of he end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party

And Kansas! Let that abused and

we might submit to it as to other unavoidable e and other certain danger. But where do they it that? Where do they pretend to find it? Is it keep slavery out of the territories? There is a one but Kansas in which slavery is possible.

rofaned soil have calm within its bo

t over to the natural law of pea

eep and precious as that. Democratic Club in Indianapolis. "And to be wroth with one we love
Will work like madness in the brain."
He has read the book of our history to still le

He has read the book of our history to still less purpose who has not learned that the friendships of these States, sisters but rivals, sovereigns each, with a public life, and a body of interests, and sources of honor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are of all human ties most exposed to such rupture and such transformation.

I have not time in these hasty lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the modes in which the triumph of this party would do its work of evil. Its mere struggle to obtain the govern. lifornia, Florida,

Its mere struggle to obtain the g nent, as that struggle is conducted, is mis to an extent incalculable. That the ogist, one of the finest specimens of the self-made good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country, that if it were conscience and nonor of my country, that if it were the aim of a great party, by every species of access to the popular mind—by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeals to pride, shame and natural right—to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain or England, a Austria, it could not do its business more tho

ten are fit to marry and become "breeders of sir oughly. Many persons, many speakers—many ery many, set a higher and wiser example, but the ork is doing.

If it accomplishes its object and gives the If it accomplishes its object and gives the gov-rnment to the North, I turn my eyes from the con-equences. To the fifteen States of the South that covernment will appear an alien government. It vill appear worse. It will appear a hostile gov-rnment. It will represent to their eye a vast re-jion of States organized upon anti-slavery, flushed w triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the nly they who have sound bodies with gation of human deformities; this awful annual rop of candidates for the almshouse ought to be "niptin the bud." I propose that all candidates for he Hymenial kalter, should be put through a reguy triumph, cheered onward by the voice , tribune, and press; its mission to m and to put down oligarchy; its ar board of Medical and Moral Examiners, and

ensed or not, accordingly. The Evening Post, of Friday last, says A party was arrested yesterday at the office of illiam Hoge & Co., in Wall street, charged with will make the content of the content f breach of trust, and not, as it appears, one of

The weather throughout England during the

down the rifle and the bowie knife; guard its strenu-Wadsworth a Whig. nfancy and youth till it comes of age to choose self—and it will choose freedom for itself, and The attempt of the Journal and other Know-

it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed that the Democratic party has already by the action of its great representative convention resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody. The country demands, that Congress, before it adjourns, give that territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give it freedom. will have forever what it chooses. ably give it freedom

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinough the un-anisfactory forms of a letter, as immediate duty of Whigs. We are to do re can to defeat and disband the geographi-ty. But by what specific action we can most ffectually contribute to such a result is a question f more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that re present no candidate of our own. If we vote we present no candidate of our own. It we vote at all, then, we vote for the nominees of the American or the nominees of the Democratic party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the Whigs of Maine, but I deem it due to frankness and honor to say, that while I entertain a high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Fill-more I do not expressly in a new degree with the ore, I do not sympathize in any degree with the ejects and creed of the particular party that nomibjects and creed of the particular party that nom ated him, and do not approve of their organiza-ion and tactics. Practically, too, the contest, in my judgment, is between Mr. Buchanan and Co-remont. In these circumstances I vote for Mi suchanan. He has large experience in public a airs; his commanding capacity is universally ac-nowledged; his life is without a stain. I am con-trained to add that he seems at this remont he rained to add that he seems at this mor e concurrence of circumstances, more completel an any other, to represent that sentiment of n without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America; and to possess the power and, I trust, the dispositions to restore and keep that peace, within our borders and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interests demand through the peace. mand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of natio Very resp'y, your fell RUFUS CHOATE.

To E. W. Farley and other gentlemen of the M: Whig State Central Committee.

In a discussion in the Senate, on last Satur

The Tennessee Senators.

av. the Hon. James C. Jones remarked that, in April last, he had addressed a letter to his contituents, in which he pledged himself, after the ifferent parties should have selected their canidates for the Presidency, to survey the whole round and decide with whom he should act. He now proposed to redeem that pledge, and proeeded to examine the different candidates. He elonged to neither of the three political parties. and did not even expect to belong to either o hem; and in the language of Webster he would ask, where shall I go! He then took up the Democratic platform, and examined its planks eparately. While he had no great regard for latforms in general, believing that they were out cunningly devised schemes to catch votes and gull the people, he was willing to endorse the whole of the Democratic platform, the Monroe doctrine not excepted. The American party had pretermitted the question of slavery, but he did ot believe that they were sound on the Kansas Nebraska question. He should go for Buchnan, believing that the safety of the country deended on his election.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, said that he felt imeratively called upon to define his position in he present state of political affairs. He said although he was not a member of the American party, he should yet support Mr. Fillmore for the next Presidency.

IF The Donelson organs are growing tired of heir bawling for Letcher's testimony, since it has been shown that he could state nothing not already known to the public, without impeaching the statements not only of Clay and Buchanan, but of himself, heretofore made. The blind malignity of the Journal made it at first incapable of seeing that, in calling for a statement by Letcher which it assumed would prove vindicatory of Clay and damnatory of Buchanan, its call necessarily implied that the statement already written by Clay, of the matter in question, was false in itself, and false against himself! Letcher and other friends of Clay, it is presumed, have stopped its silly bawling. The statement of the matter already laid before the world from under the pens of both Clay and Buchanan-which corroborate each other-is one to which Letcher can add nothing, and from which he can detract nothing. If Letcher knows more or less than Clay and Buchanan have stated, let him tell it aded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and all. It rests only with himself to speak out or that he has anything to state, not already known and that he desires to be released from his selfmposed pledge of silence, we pledge ourselves that he shall be released promptly, if he is no already released. Will the Journal anwser for Letcher?

The temerity of the Know Nothings in a sailing Buchanan for his alleged connection with the bargain calumny, is unaccountable. We thank them for it, however; for Old Buck has ome out of the sciutiny with increased rather than diminished honor. But did they hope by heir assault upon Buchanan to screen Donelson from attack? They reckoned without their host It is proved that Donelson continued repeating he infamous slander long after the testimony of Buchanan and others had utterly refuted it. So. ensible are the Kentucky Know Nothings of the startling fact that they are considering by what contrivance they can get the Tennesse slanderer off their ticket. It is no use to reso to that trick. It can't win. The whole ticket is already killed. It is dead all over; and will be buried in November

The Know nothings don't wear the sauc ooks they wore before the election. They the swaggered up to you with a bantering air, looking as sleek, fat and rosy-gilled as a favorite well-fed son of the hierarchy. Now, poor devils. the lantern-jawed creatures, like the miserable saint in Gil Blas, meet you with the we-begone expression of lent in the face, cholera morbus in the belly, and a cat-nine-tails on the back. I makes us sad to see virtue so miserable

The stomachs of Whigs are turned at the thought of supporting a ticket with the name of Donelson on it. They could never swallow such a dish as that. His name would be ippecac in their coffee, a roach in their cream, a hair in their butter, a fly in their honey, dishwater in their gravy, murrain in their roast, rat-droppings in their biscuit, a dead mouse in their pudding, rancid oil in their salad bugs in their nuts, and worms in their apples.

Easily Consoled.—The Journal seems hink it a small matter that Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Arkansas-States set down by it as certain for Fillmore-should have gon or the Democrats by large majorities, in con parison with the important fact that Albert Pike who sometime since deserted the K. N.'s, has an nounce I his intention to vote for Fillmore. The gain of Pike makes up for all such small losses The country's safe!

Joseph Hiss, the celebrated Fillmore leade was, and is, a cutter in the famous "Oak Hal clothing establishment in Boston. The "Breckinridge Rangers" is the title

The following States will hold their election revious to the contest for the Presidency Sept. 2 | Pennsylvania, Sept. 4 | Ohio, Sept. 8 | Indiana, Oct. 6 | South Carolina

The chills and fever are beginning to pa eir aunual visit. Remember to use only Farr's Ague Tonic, or Substitute for Quinine. It cures the disease and does not destroy your constitution Hugh Miller, of Edinburg, the Scotch geol

g organ has published some anonymous letters nan, is about to start for America, on a lecturing ogus manufacture, probably) charging the Democrats of the North with considering a pro-"Bell Britain" the racy Newport correspond position to withdraw Mr. Buchanan! It is a r ent of the New York Times, says she has some no disulous invention of the enemy, intended tions of her own about matrimony. She says: part of the appliances by which they hope to nally their forces from the stupor into which they

on; who have pure blood in their veins; who are erfectly healthy and passably handsome; in a word ation of human deformities; this awful annu-

The Extra Sessions. Our despatches vesterday morning conta Nothing organs to make out Wadsworth, their the proclamation of President Pierce, calling an defeated candidate for Circuit Judge, in the extra sess on of Congress. No alternative was Mason district, a Whig, is a disgrace to them- left other than this procedure in consequence of selves, and an indignity both to Mr. Wadsworth the refusal of the Black Republican majority in

and the Whigs. Mr. Wadsworth, we learn, denies the House to pass all of the necessary appropri-

but he does not deny, and never will deny, that

he is a member of the Know-Nothing party.

He abandoned the Whig party, like many other

Know-Nothings, before the gubernatorial elec-

tion in 1855. He adopted Know-Nothing prin-

ciples, and labored with tongue, pen, hand and

not a member of the Know-Nothing party, there

is neither any such party nor any members of it.

And he was as much the candidate of that party

for Circuit Judge, as if he had obtained a majori-

ty, instead of a plurality, of its votes in the dis-

May-a convention composed of K. N. delegates

from every county in the district, and held in

obedience to the mandate of the K. N. State Ex-

ecutive Committee, requiring the subordinate

Councils in every district to appoint delegates to

Judges. Mr. Wadsworth was elected to the

Senate as a Whig and gave that fact as a reason

ay worse-for, while holding his Whig appoint

ent in the Senate, he advocated the passage of

K. N. resolutions in that body, which were

either Whig doctrine nor doctrine fit to be

advocated by any body, and he reported reso

itions and made a speech at the Fillmore

ratification meeting at Frankfort while still a

nember of the Senate. And both before and af-

er the August election, while a candidate for

udge, and since his defeat, he is known to have

abored in the interest of the Know-Nothing

party-in ways we do not choose to specify at

resent, though we are well informed. And

nce his defeat, he set on foot a movement at

Maysville to organize a Fillmore and Donelso

lub, the call therefor being written and signed

him. It is discreditable, therefore, to attemp

make him out a Whig. So far from co-operat

ng in the late movement to re-organize the

Whig party in Kentucky, we believe he ridiculed

nd derided it and some of the actors. Wads-

worth a Whig! Wadsworth not a Know-Noths

erty confidently expected he would be by the

ecret machinery of the party, the Journal would

have claimed his election as a Know-Nothing tri-

mph and Wadsworth would have acknowledged

the name too and will yet prove that he is en-

"Not the Ghost of a Chance."

Day by day, as the Presidential canvas furthe

ogresses, there is a more clear and well-defined

elopment of the utter weakness of Mr. Fill-

ore, making it patent to all the world that he

has not "the ghost of a chance" in the pending

of the Southern States demonstrate the fac

beyond a question that this section of the Con-

ederacy is a unit in favor of the candidates of

he Democratic party, men of all political creeds

and organizations, who cherish the Union as above

selfish and ambitious ends, uniting in their sup-

port. The same feeling is gradually growing in

he North, and by November will be a deep-rooted

ntiment in the hearts of the masses there as

vell as here. Witness the significant letter of

Hon. Rufus Choate, the great Whig leader of

fassachusetts, who wears not unbecomingly the

nantle of Webster, and who is but a little the

nferior of the Sage of Marshfield in true elos

quence and all the attributes of statesmanship

Ir. Choate is sagacious enough to see that the

ontest is alone between Buchanan and Fremont,

nd no matter what may be his personal regard

for Fillmore, he cannot throw away his vote and

influence upon him when its direct tendency

would be to give support to the cause of section-

dism. This is the position which all true

national men at the North must take eventually

and we are glad that a man of such commanding

genius and comprehensive statesmanship as Mr

Whigs of the North who prefer Union to Disu-

ion-the welfare of twenty millions of whites

o a display of morbid sympathy for three millions

of blacks, is the fact that at the same meeting in

Waterville, Me., where Mr. Choate's noble letter

was read, Hon. E. W. Farley declared that h

The Hon. George Evans, of Maine, so long

istinguished Whig United States Senator from

hat State, made an able speech, concluding a

"If we have no flag of our own flying: if we have

and unst of the strife and conflict of other parties can see the flag of the Union flying anywhere; if mid the noise and din of arms, I can hear the rumpet of the Union sounding the rally, I shall not top to inquire who leads the forces that protect it:

This announcement of the position taken by

Mr. Evans was received with great cheering.

chance." North or South. He has in both sec

tions a few clamorous friends, who make up it

roise what they lack in force; but is utterly b

rest of the strength to carry a single State, e

an electoral vote in the entire Union. In this

state of case we should not be astonished if the

following production from the Washington cor

espondent of the New York Times proved true

The political relations of the Fillmore men in

Gen. Walker's Position in Nica-

gua.

A circular addressed to the citizens of the

nited States by seven prisoners, taken at the

attle of Santa Rosa, has been received by the

New York papers, and published by the Times.

The circular, which occupies some five columns

of that journal, is written in a stilted style, and

with so much apparent ill nature and a show of

and breeding, that its verisimilitude is not strik-

ng. Some say the whole thing is concocted by

Walker's enemies, and utterly devoid of truth

We have received a copy of a circular, signed by

"American" prisoners, taken at and after the of Santa Rosa, addressed to the people of the States from Costa Rica, in which they en r to show that Walker is no general, n

and the New York Herald remarks upon it:

man, no lawyer, no judge of hu

is right to state that one is an English

n Quixote. Of these seven so-called Ameri

Another Proposition.

As none of the propositions recently made

rough our columns to bet on the result in Ken-

acky have been taken, one of the parties a

\$1,000 that Buchanan's majority in this State

will be more than 10,000! Now, if there are any

very sanguine K. N.'s about, let them show them

The tremendous rain in this city of Monday

months. The amount, as measured by the rain

guage, being 4 74 1000 inches. The rains of the

nches, making for the last eight days a total of

138-1000 inches. The barometer at 9 A. M. of

the 17th stood at 29:73 inches, at 9 P. M. of the

18th at 29:27, the depression at its maximum being

are thrown by their signal defeats in Kentucky.

Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas.

Every man of sense will laugh at this silly and

We noticed a sale vesterday at the Tode

unty tobacco, which was purchased by Messr

Musselman & Co., manufacturers, of our city. In

the selection of stock for manufacturing purpose

the Messrs. M. are not surpassed, having had lon

experience in the business. The tobacco was raised

The Wheeling Intelligencer states that

here has not been for years such a product of

Now is the time to take Kennedy's medica

chills and fever. It acts on the liver, corrects the

bile, and regulates the stomach and bowels, and is

in all respects, a most desirable preparation for

summer use. To be had at Raymond & Patten's,74

very as a preventive of billious attacks and

av in that region as there is the present year.

by John Hodge, and brought \$14 per hundred.

bacco Warehouse of a very fine hogshead of Hart

nly 46:100 of an inch

18th was the heaviest we have had for many

ceding Monday and Tuesday equaled 1 64 1000

orises us to say that he will wager \$100 again

Congress are assuming a novel and inter-a consequence of Fillmore's evident

ne South. Several lately prominer re about to declare for Fremont.

ew days. Mark the developments.

Fillmore has not indeed "the ghost

o trumpet to call us as Whigs; if, amid and dust of the strife and conflict of other

Choate has taken the initiative step.

As further demonstrative of the co

ully concurred in its conclusions.

ollows:

aportant contest. The recent elections in four

itle to it.

for not joining the secret order; but he did as bad-

onventions for the nomination of candidates for

rict convention at Maysville on the 10th of

purse in behalf the proscriptive party. If he is

that he ever joined the secret oath bound order, ation bills. Extra sessions of Congress have been called but rarely and only in time of great excitement. President Van Buren called one during the bankrupt season in 1837-Tyler in 1841, and now this of President Pierce.

We have no doubt but that the greater portion the members of Congress will rejoice at this and children, had been removed to Miami. course of the Executive. At the close of the session they are very generally financially strap ped, and now they will be enabled to recuperate their collapsed purses by drawing the mileage the news as he heard it from Washington home and back, without leav ing the city of magnificent distances.

The Inevitable Tendency. ndependent," the Washington correspondent f the Philadelphia North American, writing under date the 10th inst., says:

A movement is contemplated among a portion of e Southern friends of Mr. Fillmore, urging his ithdrawal as a candidate. The recent result is entucky has had a disheartening effect, and other indications are equally ominous and unpropit The tendency at the South is evidently to a conration upon Mr. Buchanan, just as it was maniested towards Mr. Aiken when he was finally taken p for the 'speakership. A stampede is inevitable, hough it may be arrested temporarily. And whenver that purpose becomes fixed at the South, the ame result must follow at the North. Disguise it is politicians may for their own, ends the context. s politicians may for their own ends, the contest s practically narrowed down between Mr. Bucha an and Col. Fremont. Infatuated or misleading ampions may protest otherwise, but their ass ces do not disturb a palpable fact.

The statements of "Independent" have great probability in them. The tendency of each wing of the Know-Nothing party to the result here foreshadowed, though incited by opposite motives, is very strong. The "North Americans" are going over to Fremont in myriads. The South Americans," seeing that fact, and seeing t in the true interpretation of the repeal of the 12th section of their platform of 1855, and the bstitution in their platform of 1856 of a secion denouncing the Kansas act, may well deem it their best policy, and especially after seeing the result of the August elections in so many uthern States, to save Fillmore from ignomining! Had he been elected Judge, as he and his ous defeat by withdrawing him. It is now seen clearly, that the genuine Old-Line Whigs of the South will go decisively for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Another form of Testimony by Mr. Buchanan.

On the 2d of February, 1825, the rules for gulating the election of President in the House Representatives, were under discussion in that body; and it was a question whether the election should be conducted with open or with closed doors. Mr. Buchanan made the following declaration:

In these times-in the infancy of our The correspondent of the New York Times writing from Washington, on Thursday last, says titutions—when no man can suspect that cor-ption has made an entrance among us, it tters perhaps a little whether we admit the peoto witness our proceedings, or whether we sit in aclave. But other times will come, corruption will one day rear its head in our country; vacy is the natural element of cor e times come, the meml

Be it remembered, this was but a few days after the original charge of "bargain, intrigue and corruption" had been made against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in the letter of George Kremer to the Columbian Observer, dated January 25, 1825. Niles Register, Vol. 33, p. 21.

Hamphrey Marshall and Fremont. The Loudoun, Va., Democratic Mirror, speak

ing of a speech made by Humphrey Marshall, at esburg, recently, says: "He was also very severe upon Mr. Buchanan, arged him with being the squatter-sovereignty as leave see John C. Fremont, or the Devil hi made President as James Buchanan."

We are not astonished at the declaration of Col. Marshall. In only one thing has he been consistent during his political career, and that enmity to slavery and the institutions of the South. Doubtless he would and does prefer Fremont to Buchanan, and we have no doubt but that if the effort to withdraw Fillmore is success ful, Humphrey Marshall will be found fighting in the ranks of the Black Repubicans, who are

his natural allies. The tremendous storm of Monday night did t appear to dampen, in the slightest degree, the ardor and enthusiasm of the Democracy. They assembled at their head quarters in large numbers, and were amply repaid by the powerful and eloquent Brown, of Hardin, spoke first. He reviewed very aborately the position of parties, and discussed heir principles with much force and beauty of style. Messrs. Cochran, of Spencer, and Dugan, of Nelson, both members of the last Legislature,

asys that the head of the stream was at least ten feet high, and that it swept carts and barrows before it "like chaff." The stream continued to pour a perfect river till 12 o'clock, when it gradually subsid d, and was low enough at 3 P. M. to allow us rious and improving every day, and that his ection was certain. Yesterday the editor says cavern or pocket, in which water from the snow has been deposited for years, and that of the tunnel taps this cavern near its central control of the snown has been deposited for years, and that of the tunnel taps this cavern near its central control of the snown has been deposited for years, and that he has received a number of letters from various parts of the country asking his opinions as to the prospects of the respective candidates for the Presidency-thus acknowledging that his own readers do not believe what he is repeating to them every day publicly, and that they are endeavoring to obtain his private opinions. We have not recently seen such an instance of selfstultification and self-conviction as this case affords.

Good Luck .- A German lady of this city drew in the Kentucky State Lottery, Extra Class 180, drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Friday, the 5th inst., a prize of \$5,000. She bought the ticket at H. W. Fosdick's lucky office, on Market street, north side, between Third and Fourth-red sign She received the cash on Saturday morning and went on her way rejoicing.

This is the 20th of August and is the anni sary of the following events: Ashburton Treaty ratified, 1842; Battle of Churubusco, 1847; Mar shal St. Arraud born, 1801; Robt. Bloomfield, a poet

Harley shipped yesterday 200 dozen of his cellent Sarsaparilla to Arkansas and Texas, also 00 dozen prepared expressly for Valparaiso, South America. This medicine is the great rangea of the day, and certainly a blessing to an afflicted ommunity.

Those afflicted with scrofnla ronic catarrh, or the injurious effects resulting rom imprudent doses of mercury, will find Hurley's Sarsaparilla the only remedy which acts with cerainty and thoroughly removes all impurities from

CAUTION.-Some unprincipled scamp has been awking about the city what he calls wheel-grease, presenting it to be the same as that prepared by aymond & Patten. Let the community beware of the "Chemical Compound," and if he had, he ha o right to make or sell it. The only genuine and at 74, Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

THE ARRISON TRIAL.—The Arrison case came

p for trial, in the Butler County (Ohio) Commo Pleas, at Hamilton, yesterday. As the change of enue was granted at the instance of the State, the counsel for defence took the ground that "a change of venue cannot be legally made, except at the request of the prisoner. The decision of this question is postponed until his morning, and the friends of the prisoner seem confident that Judge Clarke will decide that he

has no power to try the case. There is an ordinance in the city of Syra ase, New York, prohibiting the ringing of dinner pells in the streets, to call passengers from the ars. A hotel-keeper there evaded the ordinance hanging a large bell inside the saloon, which e rung violently, while a boy stood at the street or, swinging a ponderous bell with no clapper.

n Monday night, continuing until after breakfast esterday morning. The steamboatmen mixed in rith a Dutch ball, and mixed, likewise, whisky and eer, until reason was dethroned.

IPMr. A. T. Ferguson, of this State, was in Paris, France, July 31st. The gallant Col. Allen, of the Nicaragu rmy, is now in this city. He returns to Central America about the middle of September.

We saw, yesterday, says the A'exandria Gazet e, a specimen of cigars made by ma chinery. They were perfect in form, though rather hard and tight. It is said that cigars can be made much cheaper by this metho! than by

Mr. Kimball, Attorney General of Ohio,

More War in Kansas! A Georgia Company Taken Prisoners

what purports to be another outrage by the

Slavery Men Put to Flight.

U. S. TROOPS TAKEN CAPTIVE.

unded by nearly four hundred Abolitionists who

Gov. Shannon was appealed to to call out th

United States troops, but they refused to act. Col

Titus and twenty men started to their assistance

but he was attacked at his house near Lecompton

and a number of his men killed. Andrew Presto

was wounded: Mr. Sisterne killed. The remainder

The same party attacked the guard of United

States troops who had Robinson and the other

ng a gun, and the prisoners are in the hands of

Lane's men. They were driving all the pro-slavery

nen out of Douglass county and destroying their

Gen. Clark, U. S. Agent for the Pottawatomie

dians, escaped with his family across the river be-

Leavenworth city. Gov. Shannon and all the citizens of Lecompton made their escape. Lieutenant

taken prisoner. His house was burned.

nents of Gen. Smith.

Woodson, who was in a fort with his family, was

A fight took place on the 14th near Ossawotami

men, who were fortified. Fourteen Abolitionists

elween the Abolitionists and twelve Pro-Slavery

re killed and sixteen wounded. They were re

Lecompton is to be destroyed to-night, says the

Journal. There is not a word about the move

Fillmoreism Dying Out.

time, and you need not be surprised at a and formal renunciation of the Sage of

thin a few days, and a transfer of m

ngton, Friday night last, says:

The South Americans are caucusing to-night, and

A Frenk of Nature.

Extraordinary Occurence at the Blue Tunnel—Bursting Out of a Great Wate ern in the Mountain—Narrow Escape Workmen—Tunnel Nearly Through, &c

till a crash was heard, and immediate

efore next January.

to make a hasty survey of its cause. It seems that

News from Nicaragua.

RIVAS IN ARMS AGAINST WALEER.

ling States preserve their hostile front, and industrial portion of the natives continue of

sed to Walker, it must be evident to the m

nout additional "material aid," and that the is of the Americanization ball must consequ

can physician, who has resided at the capitol, San lose, for several years, that they are determined upon anothric invasion of Nicaragua, as soon as they can get rid of their present unpopular President, dora—who was to have resigned on the 1st inst.

[From the Albany Transcript, Aug. 15.]

Affray in Hudson-Dan Rice Ter-

ribly Beaten.

ough he has put down the late revolut

olds. "Butcher," with a posse of his fri

stamped him until he begged for his life

B.'s, struck him. Capt. P. "s grappled with Rice, a party Best came up, and Best knoc

arty, to be avenged, soon after

soners in charge. They surrendered without fir

f Titus' men were taken prisoners.

wore that no quarters should be given them.

ST. Louis, Aug. 20.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA Details by the Ariel. SPECIAL AND PRIVATE DESPATCHES.

e Committee of Vigilance—Excitement Among the Miners—Terrible Conflagrations—The Events of the past Week. ST. Louis, Aug. 19. We have reports of more hostilities in Kansa By the mails of the Ariel we have the follow The Border Times Extra of the 10th inst. gives ng items: SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 21. ionists. It states as follows: Capt. Cook, of the Georgia co pany, just in, reports that Brown's

San Francisco, Monday, July 21.

The events of the past fortnight are not so starting in their character as those that have preceded them. Nevertheless, they are not without much importance and interest. The Vigilance Committee is yet actively at work, and doing much good. Nine-tents of the people throughout the State acknowledge the necessity of its action, and stand ready to give it aid if necessary. Since the surrender of the State troops, the Governor has ceased all opposition to the people's tribunal, and its edicts are now recognized as the law of the land. Hopkins, the victim of Judge Terry's passion, has had a good many ups and downs the past fifteen days. First, it was considered certain he would recover. Then Judge Terry was haughty and defiant: "If he went out of the Vigilance Rooms alive, he would go out as Supreme Judge." He had, previously, when Hopkins' life was despaired of, placed his resignation in the hands of the Committee, on condition of his relerse. Hopkins being reported better, he withdrew the resignation, after it had been thirty-six hours under deliberation. In a few days after, Hopkins was attacked with erysipelas, and his life was again in great danger, when the Governor commenced treating with the Committee, for Terry's life; but, the disease taking a favorable turn, the Governor disowned the action of his agents, one of whom was Col. Zabriskie, bis father-in-law, and a very pretty newspaper disoussion has grown up, he ompany of Abolitionists made an attack on the olony of New Georgia, and burned the place. There were only six men there at the time. They are supposed to have been all killed. The sick menventy-five in number, together with the women While in Ossawotomie, Capt. Cook learned the all of Capt. Treadwell's company had been taken oners-said to have been effected through the eachery of Ottowa Jones, an Indian. Cook gives Highly Exciting from Kansas! WAR BEGUN IN EARNEST! ROBINSON AND OTHER PRISONERS RESCUED BY Gov. Shannon and other Prowhom was Col. Zabriskie, bis father-in-law, and a cery pretty newspaper discussion has grown up, be-ween father and son, in consequence. It is but jus-sice to Gov. Johnston to say tnat no positive in-tructions, or at least no formal ones, from him, to treat, have been produced. He claims that his biends misunderstood a verbal conversation he had with them on the subject. The Governor, no doubt, is houestly striving to do his duty in these troubles, but he is placed in a very noferment. The Leavenworth (Kansas) Journal, of Sunday st is filled with inflammatory appeals to the peo The attack upon Franklin was the signal for stilities. An express that left Lecompton Auust 13th says that Capt. Treadwell's company of rty men quartered in a log building, were sur-

FLIGHT OF NED MCGOWAN. On the 8th news reached here from Santa Barbara that Judge Edward McGowan had arrived in that place, en route for Mexico. McGowan, you will recollect, was introduced by the Grand Jury as an accomplice in the murder of James King of William. It appears he had remained concealed in this city for the weaks, and had better the second of the It appears he had remained concealed in this city for five weeks, and had only made up his mind to fly after the Perry affair and the surrender of the Law-and-Order forces. It is astonishing how he could have got 300 miles down the coast by land with so many on the look-out for him. He arrived at Santa Barbara on or about the 4th of July, but not so completely disguised as to deceive all of his numerous friends. Being completely exhausted from severe travel, and his love of a good meal overcome his fears he went straight to the best hotel and ordered a dinner. While the savor of the kitchen prognosticated a speedy meal, however, curious eyes were on Uncle Ned, and things began to look so squally that he slipped out and took to a neighboring swamp. The Sheriff and citizens were soon after him. The tule, in which it was supposed he concealed, was fired, in order to burn him or smoke concealed, was fired, in order to burn him or smoke him out; but being green, the fire soon died out, and the culprit escaped. As soon as the uews reached here by the Sea Bird, on the 5th, a fast sailing schooner, the Exact, with thirty Vigilants on board, was dispatched for Santa Barbara, and was towed out of the harbor by the steam-tug Hercules. Three days after the Sea Bird followed, with an additional force of Vigilance Police. The Sea Bird for returned to San Francisco en Friday, the 18th, but without the fugitive. Ned, after lying concealed in or out of Santa Barbara a day or two, had procured assistance, and fied for Mexico, hotly pursued by the Vigilants. At the last accounts he had been heard of by the party in pursuit at the Mission of Buenavantura, thirty miles below Santa Barbara, which he had left only a few hours in acvance of them.—He was described as being sick, and nearly broken cealed, was fired, in order to burn his ore Lane's men reached that point, and are at e was described as being sick, and nes down, and it was thought he would be easily taken. The Sheriff of Santa Barbara had offered \$300 for him dead or alive, which had induced some Indians and Vaqueros to joln in the chase. The Vigilants had orders to pursue him even into Mexico, if no

The disastrous effect upon the South America of their overwhelming defeat in the recent Sta of their overwheiming defeat in the recent State elections, is every day more and more apparent. Those in Congress from Southern States concede the utter hopelessness of Fillmore Americanism in the Presidential contest, and are giving in their adhesion to Buchanan one by one. A few—a very few—still struggle against adversity, but it will not be a week before these also follow in the wake of the rest. On the other hand, the Northern Fillmore men are shaking in the wind, and many of them are just on the point of declaring for Fremout. essary.

NTENSE EXCITEMENT AT YREKA-THE MINERS INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT YHERA—THE MINERS IN ARMS.

On the Fourth of July, there were a great many miners in Yreka, and one of them, named J. Binnt, committed some offence, when Deputy-Sheriff Millhouse attempted to arrest him. Blunt offered, at first, no resistance, but the crowd of winers around him urged upon him not to submit to the arrest, as it was a d—d little offence, and on the Fourth of July should not be noticed. An altercation of words followed, and the Deputy-Sheriff, adhering to his determination, finally struck Blunt. re just on the point of declaring for Fremont.Vith some of them I know it is only a question of nering to his determination, finally struck Blunt and knocked him down and stamped upon his body When he arose he advanced towards Millhouse within a few days, and a transfer of most, if not all his Northern supporters in Congress to Fremont. The Fillmore movement is evidently played out; and sensible men, seeing this, will not much longer continue to "go through the motions."

A despatch to the New York Tribune, dated at arged on by the crowd, and as he was approaching, willhouse drew his pistol and fired at him, the ball triking him in the socket of the throat and killing him in the socket of the throat and killing him in the socket of the throat and killing him instants.

n instantly. Millhouse was then hurried off to the jail and seured there by the Sheriff and his posse, and in ery short time the jail was completely surround y miners, while the force of the Sheriff inside w The South Americans are caucusing to-night, and I learn that a proposition is on foot to recommend Mr. Fillmore to withdraw from the canvass. This grows out of the late Southern elections. I learn that certain South Americans of the House will delare for Buchanan if they can get the floor to-norrow night. Others from slave States have already pronounced for Fremont. by miners, white the lorde or the Sherin moned by constantly augmented by citizens summoned by the Sheriff for the protection of the prisoner. Meanwhile the news spread over the country, and the miners continued to flock into town from all

the jail, which was defended by a posse of 100 or The cancus of the South Americans broke up the inside, fully armed. The arms used by the Sheriff, were sent for and obtained from Fort

method accomplishing the object for which they met, notice being given them by certain distinguished South Americans that if they persisted in requesting Mr. Fillmore to withdraw, that they, the South Americans, should declare for Fremont, in preference to Buddana.

A remarkable occurrence took place at the Blue Ridge Tunnel last night. The third set of work-

could not otherwise succeed, they would be PLACERVILLE.

A dispatch in the Sacramento Union, dated Dianond Springs, July 6, gives the follow of the fire at Placerville:

monu springs, July 6, gives the lollowing account of the fire at Placerville:

"The fire to-day broke out about 12 noon, at the Union Hotel. The wind being high, the fire spread rapidly. Every wooden tenement, from the foot of Main and Sacramento streets to the Methodist church on Cedar ravine, the distance of three-fourths of a mile, being entirely destroyed on both sides of the street. On Coloma street the fire reached to the Democrat office, which was entirely destroyed. All the brick buildings having iron doors and shutters were saved. Those without were completely destroyed, except the walls. Wells, Fargo & Co's office was saved; also Seligman's, Lee & Harmons, A. Hawes', Kline's, Bames & Co.'s, the Post office, Hooper & Co.'s, Lacy's, and Hogsbett's—all brick buildings—were saved. It is impossible to ascertain the names of those who have been rendered houseless at present, but we will do so at the earliknow precisely now much remains to cut, out Col. Croget said last week that there remained only 318 feet, and this cavern is certainly 300 feet wide— probably more. The Col. will be greatly surprised when he returns. He did not expect to get through ain the names of those who have seen renormal conseless at present, but we will do so at the early st moment, and send the estimated loss. We have leard of only one life being lost, a Mr. Benham who owned the toil-road from the city to Coo Hollow, but rumor reports that there are three

NEVADA CITY IN ASHES,

We copy the following telegraphic dispatch from
he California American:

GLASS VALLEY, July 20—1 A. M.

A fire broke out at four o'clock, P. M., yesterday,
a the rear of Dr. Albans' fire-proof building, or
Pine street, which spread to the adjoining building,
occupied as a brewery. The wind favoring, if
pread across to the United States Hotel, and down
pread across to the United States Hotel, and down whole of Broad street, Main street, and all the cross streets, consuming all the express offices, banking houses and churches, the new Court House, County Recorder's office, stores, etc.

Persons burnt to death so far as known: A. J. Hager, banker; J. Johnson, Ex-Deputy Surveyor; P. Hendrickson, merchant; S. W. Fletcher, late District Attorney; Wm. Anderson, of the Democrat; and G. A. Young, merchant. Wm. Wilson, plasterer, burnt, but not fatally.

The whole of the business part of the town is expressed.

The whole of the business part of the town is en-irely consumed—embracing from 150 to 200 acres of ground. The loss is variously estimated at from \$2,000,000, to \$3,000,000.

White Man Killed by a Negro
On Wednesday last a most unfortunate and lamentable occurrence took place at Noblesville, in
Hamilton county, Indiana. The circumstances, as
related to us by men of character and veracity, are
these: Three or tour white men were at a small grocery at Noblesville, near the east road bridge, and
were inside, in peaceable conversation among themselves. A negro, with a swaggering air, probably
intoxicated, came into the room and made use of
loud words, saying that he was a Fremont man and
wanted to kill at least twenty Buchanan men. One
of the white men told the negro to leave the room,
but he refused. The white man then took hold of
him, the negro resisting. The white man soon put

dvanced the gale inc cased in violence, blown trees, signs, awnings, fences, and scatates in every direction. The steamers Red ounty, on last Monday week, who were esca ing from their master, who, according to their statements, is a Mr. Mays, of Tennessee. The entlemen by whom they were captured overtook hem near Muldrow's Hill. One of the nigroes ommenced drawing a pistol, with which to de-

one made his escape. The first bale of the new crop of cotton was

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Aug. 6, 1856.
The late arrivals from the interior have brougle carcely any news worth relating, and no pape ince the departure of the Grenada. Up to tith the most body of the that Walker was at Granad tith the most body of the second of the care of the second of with the main body of his army, arranging his new dministration, and meditating an attack upon the navas parvy at Leon, woo, with the crattermain in all about 3,000, were concentrating at and for fying that place. No reliable accounts have reached here as to the movements of the other North States; but it is not improbable that we shall have by the next a-rival, intelligence of Walker's mar upon Leon, with an effective force of say 800 1000 mm including these which here here at wait for heavy guns to bombard Leon, which I understand have been sent for by the last trip of the rstand have been a represented a cood spirits, and perfectly confident of being a sustain themselves to the end and consumma

White Man Killed by a Negro

bring the races of black and white to a scale of nality. Mr. Edwards was not the man who aght the negro.

From an early hour yesterday a gale of wind havevailed, accompanied during the greater portion

fend himself, when he was fired upon with a shot gun, containing fine shot, which took effect nea s shoulder blade. He and two other negroes were at once taken, and lodged in jail in Hodgenwhile attempting to cross the river in a skiff loaded with watermelons. We understand, also, that three persons were drowned in consequence of the oversetting of a skiff opposite to the Fourth District. The wind, though so violent, changed its direction a number of times during the progress of the story. ville. There were four fugitives in the gang, but

That clever jester, Dan Rice, is either unfonately the victim of much persecution, or deploy possessed of a most brutish disposition. Econtinually getting into affrays. At Hudson, Wednesday, he was beaten terribly by Capt. Get H. Powers. At the exhibition, Tuesday nighrufflan, known as "Butcher Metcalf," created a gleat of disturbance, and was put on the officer F eal of disturbance, and was put out by officer Re the performance nad closed, repaired to the him where Rice was stopping, and commenced abusing. One of the number, named Burns, know down one of Rice's employees, and then ran. started in pursuit. Burns turned a corner, but stopped by Capt. Palmer. Rice coming up know B. down, and supposing Capt. P. to be a friend B.'s, struck him. Capt. P. "sailed in," but wrannled with Rice, a party headed by John vannled with Rice, a party headed by John

Kentucky Election. GRANT COUNTY-OFFICIAL.

T. A. Marshall, K. N. Appellate Judge, Alvin Duvall, Dem., Appellate Judge, James Pryor, K. N., Circuit Judge, E. F. Nuttall, Dem., Circuit Judge, P. U. Major, Dem., Com. Attorney, HICKMAN COUNTY-OFFICIAL. R. K. Williams, Dem., Circuit Judge, A. P. Thompson, Dem., Com. Attorney, L. S. Trimble, Dem., Chan., E. I. Bullock, Independent, Chan.,

HENRY COUNTY-OFFICIAL A. Marshall, K. N., Appellate Judge, Duvall, Dem., Appellate Judge, ames Pryor, K. N., Circuit Judge, E. F. Nuttall, Dem., Circuit Judge, P. U. Major, Dem., Com. Attorney,

HOPKINS COUNTY-OFFICIAL N.E. Gray, K. N., Circuit Judge, S. B. Cook, Dem., Circuit Judge, Ias. M. Shackleford, K. N., Com. Attorney, Lafayette Henry, Dem., Com. Attorney,

MARSHALL COUNTY-OFFICIAL . Williams, Dem., Circuit Judge, Thompson, Dem., Com. Attorney,

E. I. Ballock, Indep., Chan., MONROE COUNTY-OFFICIAL. W. Graham, K. N., Circuit Judge, G. Harvey, K. N., Com. Attorney,

McCRACKEN COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Williams, Dem., Circuit Judge, Thompson, Dem., Com. Attorney, Trimble, Dem., Chan., E. I. Bullock, Indep., Chan.,

MUHLENBURG COUNTY-OFFICIAL . E. Gray, K. N., Circuit Judge, . B. Cook, Dem., Circuit Judge, . M. Shackelford, K. N., Com. Attorney, Henry, Dem , Com. Attorney, H. Reno, Clerk, C. Vanlandingham, Clerk, Shaver, Sheriff, Vickliffe, Sheriff,

OHIO COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Jas. Stuart, K. N., Circuit Judge, J. W. Kincheloe, Whig, Circuit Judge, B. H. Helm, K. N., Com. Attorney, PIKE COUNTY-OFFICIAL.

J. W. Moore, Dem. Circuit Judge, B. J. Peters, Dem. Circuit Judge, J. M. Nesbitt, Dem. Com. Atto., Summers, Com. Atto., POWELL COUNTY-OFFICIAL. W. Moore, Dem. Circuit Judge, J. Peters, Dem. Circuit Judge, M. Nesbitt, Dem. Com. Atto., s. Summers, Com. Atto.,

ROWAN CONNTY-OFFICIAL H. Wadsworth, K. N., Circuit Judge, C. Phister, Whig, Circuit Judge, W. Bruce, K. N., Com. Atto., M. Rust, Dem. Com. Atto.,

RUSSELL COUNTY-OFFICIAL. E. Bramlette, K. N. Circuit Judge, A. J. James, Dem. Circuit Judge, E. L. Vanwinkle, K. N. Com. Atto., N. B. Stone, Dem. Com. Atto.,

SIMPSON COUNTY-OFFICIAL . W. Grabam, K. N. Circuit Judge, G. Harvey, K. N. Com. Atto., V. W. Sale, Dem. Com. Atto., SPENCER COUNTY-OFFICIAL

W. F. Bullock, K. N. Circuit Judge, E. S. Craig, K. N. Com. Atto., TODD COUNTY-OFFICIAL E. Gray, K. N. Circuit Judge, B. Cook, Dem. Circuit Judge, s. M. Shackleford, K. N. Com. Atto.,

ette Henry, Dem. Com. Atto., UNION COUNTY-OFFICIAL. R. K. Williams, Dem. Circuit Judge, A. P. Thompson, Dem. Com. Atto., L. S. Trimble, Dem. Chancellor, E. I. Bullock, Indp. Chancellor,

WARREN COUNTY-OFFICIAL

A. W. Graham, K. N. Circuit Judge, F. G. Harvey, K. N. Com. Atto., W. W. Sale, Dem. Com. Atto., W. B. Martin, Clerk, W. J. Hobson, Sheriff, BALLARD COUNTY-OFFICIAL Williams, Dem. Circuit Judge,

A. P. Thompson, Dem. Com. Atty., L. S. Trimble, Dem. Chan., E. I. Bullock, Indep. Chan., Moore, Dem. Circuit Judge

CALDWELL COUNTY-OFFICIAL. ette Henry, Dem. Com. Atty.,

CASEY COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Bramlette, K. N. Circuit Judge, James, Dem. Circuit Judge, Vanwinkle, K. N. Com. Atty., Stone, Dem. Com. Atty.,

CRITTENDEN COUNTY-OFFICIAL Williams, Dem. Circuit Judge

FLOYD COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Moore, Dem. Circuit Judge, Peters, Dem. Circuit Judge, Nesbitt, Dem. Com. Atty., Summers, Com. Atty.,

FULTON COUNTY-OFFICIAL Williams, Dem. Circuit Judge, Thompson, Dem. Com. Atty., Trimble, Dem. Chan., Bullock, Indep. Chan.

GRAYSON COUNTY-OFFICIAL. mes Stuart, K. N., Circuit Judge, W. Kincheloe, Whig, Circuit Judge, m. Hardin Helm, K. N., Com. Attorney,

As enmity had existed for some time betw living yesterday morning, though he was ther

An Astonishing Man Famed Throughout the New York and London are now the great manu-cturing depots for Holloway's Pills and Ointment. From No. 80, Maiden Lane, this city, and 244, trand, London, are sent forth, daily, millions of

power of those styling themselves regular Later reports staticians to conceal from them important truths killed and wounded

We are gratified to hear that the difficulties ween Messrs. Justin & Edsall and the Nashville Between Messrs. Justin & Edsall and the Nashville
Railroad Company have been satisfactorily arranged Track laying has been commenced on the
Lebanon branch and will be pushed through as fast
as the iron is received.

Rnow-Nothing State Council
Lexington, Aug. 20.—The American Council
met at 10 o'clock to-day. There is a large attendance. Governor Morchead is present. While at the residence of D. A. Sayre, last night, he was serenaded by the Young American band.

Rnow-Nothing State Council
Accident.

PORTLAND, August 18, P. M.—A train on the Cumberland R. R. ran over, on Saturday, a wagon, killing two little girls and fatally injuring a boy—the residence of D. A. Sayre, last night, he was serenaded by the Young American band.

BY TELEGRAPH. Later from Europe.

BALTIC. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The steamship Baltic from liverpool, with dates to the 6th inst., arrived this morning, having passed Sandy Hook at 7 o'clock.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived out on the

3d inst.

SPAIN.—The most important news brought by
the Balic is the surrender of the insurgents of Saragossa to the Queen's troops under Gen. Dulce.—
This occurred on the evening of the 1st, Friday,
when the Royal troops entered the city without opposition and disarmed the citizens. No definite articulars have been received, but the whole seems o have been effected without bloodshed. All Spain is now submitted to the O'Donnell ministry.—
is future policy is not known, but it is reported
at he is attempting to make up a quarrel with the FRANCE.—Tranquility having been restored in

Spain, Napoleon has given orders for a suspension of all movements of troops toward the frontier. Gen Pelissier has returned and as a reward for his A rumor prevails that the Emperor is suffering rom spine disease.

Italian affairs remain as unintelligible as ever.

There are reports of a remonstrance to Sardinia, made by France in favor of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Prusia having had an interview at Toplitz, numerous dispatches have been exchanged the last few days between Paris and Vienna. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries has communicated to the Cabinet of Vienna the last note addressed to the Western Powers by the Court of Naples, and declared that the Government of the Emperor Napoleon was in the highest degree dissatisfied with the principles expressed in the document; and moreover that it was deterin the document; and moreover that it was deter mined with the co-operation of England to con-strain the Neapolitan Government to give way to the legitimate demands of the Western Powers. Austria continues to represent to the Cabinet of Naples the necessity of giving way to the Western Powers, adding that in the event of resistance it nust not count on the moral or physicial support A Russian camp of 6,000 men is formed on the

eights of Inkermann.

The Porte has again declared itself by a fresh dilomatic note opposed to the union of the princi-

The English, Austrian, and the French commi The Engish, Austran, and the French commissioners are of opinion that Belgrade should belong to Turkey. Russia protests.

It was rumored that the Russians had sent 18,000 men into Kars, and that they were restoring the fortifications of that town.

Denmark proposes to fortify the Sound, and it is said that Russia advises it.

A terrible disaster has occurred at Salonica. On

A terrible disaster has occurred at Salonica. On he 11th ult., a fire broke out in a Turkish khan the Frank quarter, and soon extended over the houses in that vicinity. By the exertions, however, of the Governor, A-hmet Pasha and a numerous multitude, the fire was got under; and, when everybody was ready to retire, a fearful explosion took place in the house of John Schilizzi, a French merchant who had secreted in it about 200 the of capent. chant, who had secreted in it about 200 lbs of gu powder, contraband. The number of killed and wounded by the fire at Salonica amounts to fully 700. Among the latter are the Russian, Dutch, and Sardinian consuls. Schilizzi has been arrested.

Foreign Commercial.

ne weather still continuing. Breadstuffs—Have consequently undergone a co

isions—No change since previous advices.

- Small sales made at 69@70s.

- Dull; prices without change; parcels of Nort

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Money is tighter, and for temporary loans is in demar at as. Consols for money quoted at 93%@95%.

From Kansas.

CHICAGO 19th.—Startling news from Kansas was eccived this morning. The Free State men dis-overed an organized plan of the miscreants and covered an organized plan of the miscreants and border forces to concentrate men, arms, and amma-nition at different points in the territory, for the purpose of a sudden and general attack, immediate-ly on the adjournment of Congress, to exterminate or expel all Free State settlers. Twelve fortified block houses have been erected at different pro-sla-very points—one at Shawnee, one at Otowatomie, one at Franklin, etc. They are supplied with sem-munition, and garrisoned principally with Missouri. munition, and garrisoned printon—ans, and Buford's men.
On the night of the 12th a company of Free State men attacked the fort at Franklin, for the purpose of securing the arms, anticipating an attack threat-

The fight lasted four hours. One free State ma as killed and two seriously wounded. Three Mis ourians were wounded and none killed. The free State men captured the block house ook one cannon, 50 stand of arms—mostly rife nd seized Lawrence May.

No other house in Franklin was disturbed. The

extra containing a flaming call to arms.

The border towns are excited and a general mulering of the Missourians is demanded by the production of the Territory.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19, P. M.—Additional intelligence rom Kansas this P. M. states that before the af when it was resolved to send 2,000 men into the Territory immediately.

bolition Excitement in Mobile-The Stat

As soon as the action of the committee becam generally known, the excitement rapidly increase

CRICAGO, Aug. 20th.—The St. Louis Democra as a letter from Kansas the 14th, concerning the

ner and shot.

they returned to Lawrence after the attack on Franklin without further attacking the camp.

More of the Storm. New Orleans, Aug. 16.—Capt. Talbot, of the steamship Louisiana, reports the loss of the ship Manilla, from Bordeaux for New Orleans off Tim-balier Island.

The cargo consisted of wines and brandies, and

as very valuable. They were mostly lost. Ten of the crew were lost. Capt. Rogers had his leg broken. The Manilla was owned at Bath, Maine He also saw several bodies, well dressed, supp rs-also the cabin door, poop an

Washington, August 18, P. M.—A private atch from New Orleans, to E. J. Hart, President The Nautilus left Galveston, for New Orleans Friday evening, the 8th inst., with thirty passen gers, \$30,000 in specie, and a large number of

Island about the time of the gale. There was no insurance on the vessel at New Orleans.

The storm has been very destructive to the crops of Southern Louisiana, but it is believed was not so

political dispute this morning, while riding to the Capitol in an omnibus, when Mr. McMullen seized Mr. Granger, and struck him in the eye. The pa ties clinched, but were seperated by the other pa sengers, thus ending the difficulty for the present.

The fight lasted four hours.
Four pro-slavery men and six Abolitionists were killed.

The post-office was mobbed and then set on fire The Abolitionists finally retired, carrying off non belonging to the town. Later reports state that the Abolitionists lost 17 Next day one hundred U.S. troops occupied the

Lane, with 300 men, had arrived at Topeka. Know-Nothing State Council.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Saturday's Proceedings Continued. an amendment providing for the establishment of a semi-monthly overland mail to San Francisco from some point on the Mississippi river, at a cost not exceeding half a million per annum. After some debate, the amendment was adopted and the bill massed The fortification bill was passed, and also the

The fortification bill was passed, and also the ouse bill regulating the diplomatic and consular stems of the U.S.

The bill for the improvement of the DesMoines pids in the Mississippi river, which failed to pass for the President's veto, was taken up again, on otion to re-consider, and finally passed, receiving ore than a two thirds vote. ore than a two thirds vote.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsco itiutional majority.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Conference, reported that the two committees were unable to agree on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, and hoped that the Senate would recede from all its amendments excepting those in reference to Kansas and striking out the appropriation for the books to members of Congress. The guestion being taken the other ppropriation for the books to members of the question being taken, the other ents were receded from, but the Kansas The Senate took up and passed the route bill from

the House at 3 o'clock, A. M.

The Senate receded from the amendments striking from the legislative, judicial and executive bill, the appropriation of \$20,000 for the Kansas legislature, and the bill was then passed.

The Senate next took up the mail steamer appropriation bill.

Mr. Seward moved to strike out the provision directing notice to be given of the termination of the

recting notice to be given of the termination of the uditional compensation now granted to the Colins line, arguing that it was the true policy of this yountry to keep up these steamers, which could not be done without the continuation of the present contract. The motion was then disagreed to—yeas 0, naws 26. se.-The Senate bill to protect citizens of th

ited States in the discovery of Guano Islands The bill for the improvement of the Potapses river was taken up and passed over the President's veto—yeas 126, nays 47.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Conference on the army bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged that another com-mittee middle he appeared. uttee might be appointed.

Mr. Quitman moved to agree to the Senate's

amendment, striking out the House proviso restricting the employment of the army in Kansas.

The motion was agreed to by 7 majority.

The House in accordance with a request of the Senate, appointed a second Committee of Conference on the Kansas amendment to the army appropriation bill opriation bill. , of Ga., made a report from the Com ittee of Conference on the legislative and judicial xecutive appropriation bill. He thought it should e made a test vote on agreeing to the amendment o ascertain whether the House meant to maintain or seating or less that hill

o ascertain whether the House meant to maintain its position or lose the bill.

The House, on motion receded from the amendaent for books to the members, thus narrowing lowar the issue to the Kansas question alone.

One O'CLOCK, A. M.—The House has receded by on majority from the proviso that no money sha e drawn from the Treasury, till the person parged with treason or other political offenses for sed, and the prosecutions abandoned. The use also receded by 5 majority from the proviso

nat no part of the money appropriated shall be ap lied to the prosecution, punishment or detention the persons charged with treason or other polit The House insisted by ten majority on the amend The House insisted by ten majority on the amendment striking out \$2,000 to defray the expenses of the next Kansas Legislature.

The bill providing for the steam revenue cutter for the port of New York passed.

Mr. Giddings, from the Committee of Conference, on the army appropriation bill, reported that the Committees were unable to agree in relation to the Kansas proviso. He defended the Republicans from the charge that they desire to withold the means of carrying on the government, but stated that they were determined not to vote to enforce the bogus laws at the point of the bayonet.

ne bogus laws at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Faulkner said Mr. Giddings' arguments had
een heretofore answered, and h.s. slander refuted. The time for discussion had passed and the time for The time for discussion had passed and the time for action had come.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, contended that the House had yielded all it ought to yield, and that the moment had arrived when they should assert their rights. There was nothing improper in the bill. The provise merely provides that the army shall not be used by the President to enforce the alleged laws of Kansas. If the bill is defeated in the Sentender of the provision of the provides that the responsibility rest with the three descriptions.

Mr. Faulkner moved the House recede from the proviso, which motion was disagreed to by a maproviso, which motion was disagreed to by a majority of five.

The House then, at half-past four, Sunday morning, adjourned to meet at nine a.m. Monday.

Monday's Proceedings.

Washington, August 18.—Senate.—The Chair

submitted a message from the President in answe to a resolution calling for Fremont's accounts of hi receipts and disbursements as an officer of the Gov vil bi'l has been agreed to by both Houses, wes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for ngton aqueduct; settles the Balt

on the army bill reported that they were unable to agree, and moved that the Senate adhere to its disagreement and notified the House thereof. He thought there was no chance of an agreement, and was willing to let the consequence rest where they belong elong.

Mr. Clayton wanted to leave the door open till the

appointed to investigate the assault on by McMullen this morning, and report ed the point that there was no question of privi-e involved, saying the few remaining minutes uld not be consumed in inquiring into an assault

The Speaker decided it was a question of priv Mr. McMullen hoped unanimous consent would be wire for inquiry.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Acker, recently elected to to the 5th Conressional district, Mo., to supply the vacancy ocasioned by the death of John G. Miller was sworn
and took his cent.

and took his seat. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from signed his seat.
The Speaker appointed Simmons of N. Y., Smith
Va., Pettit of Ind., and Fuller of Me., a commit
e to investigate the assault and battery by Mr
ullen on Mr. Granger.
During the proceedings, messages were ex
anged between both Houses, and the Presiden
formed each from time to time of his

informed each, from time to time, of his approva of certain bills. The galleries and lobbies were rowded, and great excitement prevailed. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Con

Conference be appointed.

The Speaker decided the motion out of order, as similar question had just been decided. Mr. Millson asked leave to offer a resolution that he Senate concurring, the time for adjournment by

The bell was ringing for 12 o'clock when Mr. purnment.

The House, in accordance with the joint resoluion fixing the hour the members lingered in the
Hall, some lamenting and others rejoicing over the efeat of the Army bill.

Steamer Burned.
Oswego, Aug. 18.—The steamer Wellans was burnt at the port of Dalhousie, Friday. Loss, \$50,000. The Railroad wharf was also burned.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The Cabinet, at a reeting this afternoon, decided on the following by the

resident of the United States of America as a Whereas while hostilities exist with various whereas, while hostilities exist with various of the Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the pub-lic peace is scarcely threatened, Congress has ad-journed without having granted the necessarry sup-plies for the army, depriving the Executive of powr to perform his duty in relation to the comm efense and security, and an extraordinary has us arisen for the assembling of the two houses of uss arisen for the assembling of the two houses of ongress, I thereby, by this my proclamation con-ene said Houses to meet at the Capitol, Washing-n, Thursday, the 21st day of August, and hereby quire the respective Senators and Representa-ves, then and there to assemble and determine on

ch a measure as the state of the Union may seem

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this, the 18th day of August, 1856, and the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

By order of Wm. L. Marcy, See'y of State.

The members of Congress by the lets compensa. The members of Congress, by the late compens

ion act, receive more, by twenty-two hundred dol ars, than under the old rates. COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 20. }
There has not been much change in the general market his week, but a marked duliness pervades all departents, with transactions confined pretty much to the deand for home consumption. Breadstuffs, owing to the inadf the late foreign advices, all of which show a decla ort, owing to the drouth that has provailed. The Tob

eretofore are fully maintained at unusual high figures The weather that had been dry for nearly two months nged Saturday, with very hard rains for two or three analys, and a prospect for more. The river, despite the rains ontinues to recede, and none but the very smallest and ery lightest boats can navigate, and freghts as a conse-uence, continue to be greatly enhanced. The shipments

crop shows no prospect of amendment, and prices as

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market exhibits much firmness, with, however, only limited sales, say 275 pieces, and 335 coils, in lots at 18a19c for Bagging, and 9a10c for Rope. The receipts have been 575 pieces, and 183 coils, with light shipmen's, leaving a stock on hand of 1,815 pieces, and 1718 coils, exclusive of the stocks in factories. BRAN, MEAL AND SHIP STUFF .- We quote sma BRAN, mean at \$74\$10 per ton, with sales of shipstr lords at \$14\$18 totrade, and \$21 at retail. Cor as been maintained, with small sales at 70a75c, and

nal discount to the trade; sales of hard stear ne and essed Candles at 12a121-2c. COAL-Sales of Pittsburg Coal firm at 20 cts, retail each Orchard at 18a20c, as the stock is small.
COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Stocks light, and quote Cotton, ordinary to low middling at 8a9% cents, lgood middling Alabama at 10a10%c. A sale of 47 bales 10%c. The stock of Yaras is light. 10kc. The stock of Yarns is light, and prices are main-tined. Sales of No. 5, 6 and 700 at 9al0c; and 11c per ozen in small lots, and at %c less to the trade. CHEESE-Western has advanced, with sales in lots at

COOPERAGE-Flour Barrels in demand at 35a40c. Baes of Flour early in the week at \$5 75a6 00, in round ts. Wheat has declined, wity sales of 1,000 bushels in aree lots at \$1 05 for red Wheat, and \$1 10 for prin three lots at \$1 05 for red Wheat, and \$1 10 for prime white. Flour is s lling in round lots from the mills at \$575. Sales of 300 bushels Barley at \$1 20a1 25; aleading brewer offers \$1 30 for a first rate article. Rye is scarce and in demand at 60c. Oats are worth 48a50c, with a good demand; sale of 2,000 bushels to a dealer at 45c. Corn in demand, with an inadequate supply; we notice a sale of 8,000 bushels at 55c; quotations are 55a60c. FREIGHTS-No shipments to Wheeling or Pittsburg o New Orleans pound freights have advanced to \$1 pe

10 New Orleans pound freights have advanced to \$1 per 100 pounds, whisky \$2 per bbl; potatoes \$1. 25.

FRUIT—Sales of prime Layer Raisins at \$4 50a5 00; sales of Dried Apples at \$1 00a1 25. Peaches \$1 7.a2 00 Green Apples sell for \$2 25a3 00, according to quality.

GINSENG—We quote scarce at 28a30c.

GLASS.—We quote city brands at \$3 75a\$4 in small lots, for 8 by 10; and \$4 25a\$4 75 for 10 by 12 and larger sizes at a proportionate advance. Inferior country brands sell accountry sell accountry brands sell accountry sell acco proportionate advance. Inferior country brands sell as GROCERIES-Coffee quiet, and stock ample, with sale GROUTERIES—Conee quiet, and stock ample, with sales of Rio at 118-112c. Lales of \$5 hhds air N. O. Sugar at 9a9%c; 20 do strictly fair and choice at 10a10%c. Sales of 40 bags Rio Coffee at 11 1-2a11% cts. sales of plantation M olasses advanced; sales of 100 bbls at 64:30 bb.s do at 541-2c, now held at 55c; stock in second contents. Plantation of the sales of of the s

ands. Rice 51-2a5%c. GUNNY BAGS-Nominal at 12a15c, with sales at 13c HAY-The supply is light; sales from wharf, at \$19a\$2 HEMP-The market has an upward tendency, and the

and Flint at 13c round—quotation: City Oak Tanned Sole Leather..... City Cured Dry Salt Hides.... d 26@33c for Linseys, for negro wear LEATHER-Wequote-

LUMBER-Thedealers in this cit) have established NAVAL STORES .- Oakum we quote at 8@10 4 00@\$575 \$ bbl. Rosin \$2 00@\$3 00. Pitch \$4 50. To atine 42@50 cents \$ gallon.

at 14 00; sold by H. Bridges at Todd's wareho sselman & Co, and raised by John Hodge, of Har Subsections as Co., and raised by John Hodge, of Hart co. 230 bxs Va. manufactured at 25a40c, including an invoice of extra at 55c; 138 bxs Ky. manufactured at 20a23c; 50 bxs do do at 16a18c; 25c from low grade to prime. SALT—Kanawha, in lots, at 45c; retail sales at 48c. SHEETINGS—Sales of Cannelton Sheetings at 84c.

STARCH-Fair sales at 7a7%c TALLOW .- Sales of Rendered at 9@9%c: sale

TWINE—Sales at 17a16c, as to quanty.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes scarce at \$3a3 50. Onions at
12 75 per bbl, with very small sales at \$3 10a3 25 for the
ormer for shipment.

WHISKY—The receipts of raw this week, have been WOOL.—We quote at 21a23c for grease wool, and 3 4c for washed; common in grease 15a18c,

ADDITIONAL SALES. WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1856. Flour is dull, with sales of 265 bbls rt \$5 75. Wheat is

Flouristati, with salessi 2000 of Ft \$3.75. Wheat is a tile lower, with salessi \$131 (5. Barley \$1 25al 30. Hay arce at \$20 per ton. Ginseng in demand at \$2c, Sales of hisky at 25c. Sales of Corn from store at 60c. Sales of hids Tobacco at prices ranging from \$6.70 to \$12. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20.

There has been an improvement in Catt witain a few ays, and good Beeves sell at 3½a3½c, gros, equrl to 6½a c net. The supplies have been light, amounting at the tockyards to 350 Beeves, 1,800 Hogs, chiefly stock Hogs, and 10 Sheep. The stock Hogs were from Shelby, for a distillery, and sold at 4½c. 1-2a3%cts gross, equal to 61-2a6% cts nett. Fair at 3 ce ross; and rough at 2@2%c gross; and rough at 2@2%c gross.

Hogs—We quote slop-fed at 4a41-4c, and choice corr ed at 43/a5 cents, SHEEPAND LAMBS-Prices range from \$1.25 to \$3.50:

New York Stock Market.

Wednesday, August 20.
No variation in the money market, which continu Buying, Selli

LOUISVILLE FAMILY MARKET. egetables are tolerably abundant, and excepting Melons, nits of all kinds, are scarce. We quote Corn at 10@ oper dozen. Choice table butter at 30a40c per lb. fair bu 7 2025c. Fresh heef: achieved the control of the control per dozen. Choice table butter at 30n46e per lb; fair bu 20n25c. Fresh beef is selling at 9a10c for choice cuts 6 afect for all others; dressed hogs 6a7cts per lb w potatoes are quite scarce at \$2 50a\$3 00 per bush-

per dozen. Ducks \$3 00a\$4 50 per dozen. Eggs 10a15c

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16 M.

Flour—Market inactive and dull, the old stock being held at \$6 35, fresh ground, from new wheat, at \$6 75@7, extra and extra family \$6 75@7 75, fancy brands \$8@8 50, but we heard of no sales beyond a limited demand for the supply of city trade, and holders evince greater desire to sell. Rye Flour—Is steady; small sales at \$2 62\%. Corn Meal—Is scarce and very firm at \$3 37\% for Pennsylvania, and \$3 75 for Brandywine. Wheat—There is an active demand and prices steady; sales of 7,000 to \$0,000 bushels at \$1 50 for prime, including some inferior and poor old red at \$1 10 for prime, including some inferior and poor old red at \$1 10 for prime, including some inferior and poor old red at \$1 10 for prime at \$1 50. Rye—Is scarce and taken on arrival at 75c. Corn—Is dull and lower; sales of 2,000 bushels good yellow, afloat, at 63c per bushel. Oats—Heavy

lour-Market is firm; 7,600 bbls sold at \$7 30@6 50 for Ohio. Wheat—Is firm; sales of 33,000 bushels at \$1 60@1 0. Corn—Is active; sales of 100,000 bushels. Pork—Is asier; sales of 450 bbls at \$19 56% for mess. Beef-Is heavy; sales of 250 bbls. Lard—Is buoyant; sales of 250 bbls. Cotton—Market is fiirm; 500 bales sold. Whisky—Has declined; sales of 800 bbls @hio at 35c. Coffee—Firm; sales of 3,000 bags Rio at 10@llo. Sugar—Has declined; sales of 100 bbls Orleans at 56c. Linseed Oil-Has adinsed; sales 6,000 gallons at 95@96c. Lard Oil-Is quie Bacon-Unchanged and dull. Butter-Is firm. Iron-Market firm. Tobacco-Sales of 7,000 ibs Ky. Tallow-I firm; sales at 11%c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16. Cotton—Sales yesterday of 850 bales at 10½@10½c for middling; sales for the week 1,300 bales; stock 11,000 bales eceipts of new crop 38 bales. The heavy storm has can office—Sales for the week 1,300 bags; stock 38,000 bags; cles of prime at 10%c. Sterling exchange 9%. Freights— On cotton to Liverpool 3/8. River News.

The River was slowly falling yesterday—the re-cent rains having been of no avail, it appeurs—with only five inches on the falls. This indicates a fall of an inch, at the head of the falls. The weather yes-

terday was clear and quite cool. Along the lower Ohio the river has been rising a few inches. The Cuba and Princess, the last arrivals, rejort the navigation of the sand-bars less difficult than heretofore, with two feet water on Scufficult than heretofore, with two feet water on Scufficult than heretofore, with two feets water on Scufficult than heretofore. town bar. This is perhaps owing to the superior alifications of these boats, as they are enabled to un anywhere that it is a little damp.
The Princess, the latest arrival, had considerable

argo, for a list of which, and a memorandum, we we thanks to P. H. Wills, the clerk. owe thanks to F. H. Wills, the cierk.

Freights to New Orleans, from Cairo, have very materially advanced. The prevailing rates, when the Cuba and Princess left there, being 45 to 50e per 100, for pound freights. Boats were scarce, but freights were quite abundant. The unusual low stage of the Lower Mississippi has caused this advance out he lower beats here all between the lower than the lower beats here. vance, as the large boats have all been compelled to haul off and lay up.

The weather is clear, cool, and pleasant. Rivers are all reported to be falling. The late rains have done the navigation more harm than good. Grace Darling reports only sixteen inches on the Rapids, and falling. The Missouri river is getting worse every day-Ill

nois nearly dried up, and the Ohio can scarcely be Nothing new to report, except that the water ntinues to fall slowly but steadily at this point

Mississippi rivers. Hoofland's German Bitters. Certificate of Ralph Lute, Esq., Edi or " Spire of Times," Ironton, Ohio.

Nothing in from the Illinois, Missouri, and Upper

There are but five feet and a half to Cairo.

IRONTON, October 30, 1854. Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir: The Bitters are in great demand here. In addition to the quantity sold by Moxley & Barber, your agents, the two other stores sell more of them than any other medicine. I find they are much used by convalescent fever patients to rebuild their broken constitutions. I have used during the last summer, in my own family, four bottles. They were recommended to me first by a neighbor, at a time when my system was much debilitated from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They gave me an appetite, and re stored a tone and vigor to my whole system. In HEMP-The harket has an appear to the september numbers of my paper to each segmentally initied at \$1 60a1 70.

HIDES-Sales of city Flint at 14c; city Cured Dry, Sal

my experience of the good effects of the Bitters,

my experience of the good effects of the Bitters, since which time they have had a large sale, and have now become the standard medicine in this

> In conclusion, I would say that I feel great plea sure in giving you this testimony of the value and ccess of your preparation. RALPH LUTE. Respectfully yours,

See advertisement. aug20 d12&w2 THE RISE IN THE RIVER .- The prospects of a apid rise in the river has created quite a stir on Main street. Wholesale dealers are now armed and equiped, ready for the commencing fall trade. Stocks are unusually large in every branch of siness. Country dealers can now visit our city with the certainty of finding here as good a narket and as liberal salesmen as there is in America, and when selecting their stock, they should recollect that no article sells faster and gives more satisfaction to their customers than Porter's Oriental Life Liniment, which is the best known remedy for such diseases as requires an external application in man or heast Prinipal Depot 327 Main street, Louisville, Ky., and

sold by all the wholesale druggist in the city. yould remain under the curse of a disagreeable reath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many ersons do not know their breath is bad, and the ubject is so delicate their friends will never men tion it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on you tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be a nuired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flou rs." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles rom the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseatte hu-Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash he face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY .- Wet your shaving-br n either warm or cold water, pour on two or three ops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price aly Fifty Cents. Fetridge & Co., Proprietors. For sale by J. S. Morris & Sons, R. A. Robin Co., Bell, Talbott & Co., Louisville, Ky., Scribne & Devol, New Albany, and all Druggists apl deodm&e&wly

Holloway's Pills

Purge the system at this season of the year with a few doses of this wonderful medicine. It acts upon the liver and stomach, purifying the blood and assisting digestion. Sold at the manufactories. No 80 Maiden Lane, N. York, and No 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 25c. PUBLIC AUCTION.

TINE DWELLING HOUSES to be sold at Public Au tion in Utica, Clark county, Indiana, six miles above effersonville, on the Ohio River, on the 23th day of Au ust, 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

nity.
TERMS OF SALE—One-half down; a note must be give

ortgage taken.

JACOB HORSON,
WM. BENNET.
GEO. HOBSON,
JOHN HOBSON,
JACOB BRUNER. PAROQUET MINERAL WATER T. & E. JENKINS & CO.,

TARTRO-CITRIC LEMONADE. T. E. JENKINS & CO.,

A MMONIO-FERRIC ALUM-Manufactured for s t. E. JENKINS & CO.,

DHOTOGRAPHIC PURE MEDICAL CHEMICALS—Manufactured and T. E. IENKINS & CO. Manufacturing Chemists, cor. Third and Walnut streets. jy28 dtaw&w1m

Cincinnati Morals.

[From the Enquirer of Wednesday.] Is of all kinds, are scarce. We quote Corn at 10g per dozen. Choice table butter at 30a46e per fix fair but 20a25c. Fresh beef is selling at 9a10e for choice cuts 6a6cit for all others; dressed hogs 6a7cts per 1bs potatoes are quite scarce at \$2.50a\$3 00 per bush-Dressed turkiss none. Chickens \$2.00a\$3 00 per bush-Dressed turkiss none. Chickens \$2.00a\$3 00 per dozen. Ducks \$3.00a\$4 50 per dozen. Eggs 10a15c for five meaning the same locality, viz: near the corner of Sixth and Culvert streets, below Broadway. of them resulted in a somewhat serious wound, and the other in the death of one of the parties.

princes steady; sales of 7,000 to 8,000 bushels at \$1 50 for prime new Southern and Pennsylvania red, and \$1 58\$1 60 for prime, including some inferior and poor old red at \$1 10 & 100, and old white at \$1 50. Rye—Is scarce and taken on arrival at 75c. Corn—Is dull and lower; sales of 2,000 bushels good yellow, afloat, at 63c per bushel. Oats—Heavy with sales of 1,000 bushels new Delaware at 37c. Bark—Is scarce and wanted, with small sales of quercitron at \$35 \cong to the Laing accosted him in a manner indicative of an intended assault, and as he approached was stabled through the breast, the blade penetrating to the lungs, killing him almost instantaneously. The Coroner was engaged in holding an inquest at late hour last night.

New York, Aug 16, P. M.

New York, Aug 16, P. M.

witness who appeared before the Jury of Inquest from which it appeared before the Jury of Inquest, from which it appeared that the fatal wound was inflicted by Driscoll, without any provocation, other than a threat to whip him if he abused his (Laing's) dog again. Driscoll, at last accounts, had not been arrested, although there are some half-dozen officers in pursuit. At midnight the inquest was still progressing quest was still progressing. The Sovereign of Denmark Be-witched by a Woman.

Another Lola Montez in Europe

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post, in a letter from Copenhagen, Denmark, da ted July 26th, says Frederic VII, of Denma'k has been charmed by an unprincipled woman whom he has yielded not only his individual independence but the control of his government. The Post's correspondent says:

The Confession of the Confession of the Confession of the Complications in which Denmark is now involved with her German Duchies are not susceptible of a speedy or an honorable solution, if I may credit the reports of the dangerous influence acquired over the king by a woman who holds the same relation to him that Lola Montez once occupied with King Louis of Bavaria, and whose profligate career, which affords material for the scandal mongers of this capital has been related to me since my arrival here. since my arrival here This person is the Countes Danner, formerly the

In sperson is the Countes Danner, formerly the mistress, but now the morganatic wife of Frederic VII., the reigning sovereign of Denmark. More scandal about this woman has found its way into print than you would suppose possible in a country where the press is so heavily fettered, and what is remarkable, it is for the most part literally true. remarkable, it is for the most part literally true.

I have said that this woman occupies a place similar to that once held by the ci divant Countess of Landsfield. I should do injustice, bowever, to that clever vagabond by comparing her in anght but her profligacy to the Countess Danner. The latter is, after all, but a poor imitation of her prototype, who, in her heydey of power, possessed beauty, accomplishments, talents and tact, to which this Danish favorite can lay no claim. The following brief biography is given of the lintious Countess:

She was born at Copenhagen, where her father She was born at Copenhagen, where her father, one Rassmussen, exercised the calling of a black-smith. Like Lola Montez, with an early taste for notoriety, she became an actress. Expelled from the company in which she was employed, on account of her irregularities, she lived with a printer named Berlingk, who afterwards went with her to Paris, where, like Lola Montez again, she lived on the Boulevard. Here, and subsequently at Elsinore, a little town from which she was at lest divergen away. ittle town from which she was at last driven awa on account of her immoral life, she had at different times given birth to three children, by as many fathers. She adroitly contrived to escape the sen-tence of the Danish law, which punishes such of-fences by thirty weeks' imprisonment and a bread and water diet, and went to live with Berlingk, at Conenhagen, where on the escaping of figure there. Copenhagen, where, on the occasion of a fire at lwelling, the king saw her in a dramatic dis! al and so seductive did she appear in his eyes, that he tell violently in love with her, and asked her of Ber ingk, who agreed to the transfer for a proper con

The Countess, as may be seen, by the following, The countess, as may be seen, by the following, nderstands how to manage the royal old lecher for er own puposes:

At first Mme. Rasmussen was the king's misiress, ut so well did she succeed in fascinating him that e subsequently married her, and made her Counhe subsequently married her, and made her Coun-tess Danner. She has never yet, however, dired to present herself at Court. She is not a very hand-some woman, and has nothing in common with her namesake of Balzac's romance.

The king, now nearly fifty years of age, is a weak old man, worn out by dissipation, and completely in the power of this woman, in whose presence he has often been seen to exhibit the most abject sub-

mission.

The Danish termagant not only rules the king, but has the minister Scheele completely under her spondent of the St. Louis Republican writes: On Friday night last our town was shocked by a two and three o'clock, Mr. Michael Rogers, a wealthy citizen, was aroused from his slumbers by a loud knocking, as with an axe, at his back door. His wife and children became greatly alarmed, and escaped through a front window, calling for help.

Mr. Rogers seized his shot-gun and proceeded toward the rear room, where the noise was, and saw a man dash in the window and get through into the house. Without a moment's hegistation be fixed, and house. Without a moment's hesitation he fire shot the person dead. The neighbors then hrust your hand; and what was more horn ince, countryman and friend of the ta It was Mr. Donnelly, of Bloomington, a respectable and intelligent citizen, who has charge of a large school at that place. He had been dissipating for a few days, and is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of mania a potu. He leaves an interesting wife and several children.

The Richmond Whig thus hints at a possi ole movement, on the part of the slave States, to

the memory and traditions of our people, when Eng-land was familiarly and endearingly spoken of as home. If the worst comes to the worst—and we cannot find peace, justice, or safety, with our Yan-kee brethren—that time may come again." THE CAMPAIGN COURIER! Read the Truth

AND

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

The approaching Presidential contest is conceded by all parties to involve the most momentous issues that have ever been decided upon since the forma ions, prejudices and ignorance of the people, have ecome a most formidable and dangerous party, and seriously threaten the subversion of our liberies. All true men and patriots should be advised fully of the danger that threatens them, and be up and doing in order, if possible, to avert the calami ty. The Louisville Courier, an Old-Line Whig paper, regards it as its duty in the crisis to cast aside being, with the Democratic party, the only party now in the field that has any pretensions to nation ality, and which has a formidable organization in very State in the Union. We have determined t the present position of parties they are the only nen who can successfully stand against the Black Black Republicans. We intend to keep our read ers fully posted as to the condition of affairs, and will not publish a word or line for or against any rrect. As a means, therefore, of disseminating urate political intelligence the Courier will

tand unrivalled. The Louisville Weekly Courter will be sent subscribers from now until after the Presidential

Those who wish to seek and read the truth are equested to aid us by making up clubs. Remit ances can be made by mail at our risk. The DAILY COURIER is sent by mail for any ength of time desired, at the rate of 50 cents pe W. N. HALDEMAN.

Courier Buildings.

Louisville, Kentucky.

51 and 53, Third street, near Main,

FLETCHER & BENNET DEALERS IN WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND PLATED GOODS

L and regulating Chronometer, Dupter, Lever, and Line Watches. This being a very important branch for business, the utmost care will be given to it by skil up and experienced workmen.

FLETCHER & BENNETT, my31d&wlyst

63 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. AEMICALS—of perfect purity—
r sale by
T. E. JEEKINS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
cor. Third and Walnut streets.
CHEMICALS—Manufactured and
OHEMICALS—Manufactured and OHEMICALS—Manufactured And OHEMICALS—Manufactured And OHEMICALS—Manuf

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NEAR LEBANON, MARION COUNTY, KY.

KENTUCKY Mechanics' Institute,

IN LOUISVILLE, Commencing on the 30th of September, 1856, Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, and Diplomas SPECIAL PREMIUMS

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS MECHANICS AND ARTISTS from every part of the Union are in vited to contribute to this Exhibition such articles as the desire to bring before the people. Our Exhibition Hall imp, sarpe, and is provided with Steam Power and Shaft tog, that Machinery can be exhibited in motion, and ever norms, will be amorated for the advantageous display of all titices offered.

The Exhibition Hall will be ready for the reception o oods on Tuesday, September 18th, and opened for the ad assistion of visitors on Tuesday, September 30th, at 7 o'clock issue of visious of the control of the care of the car

ight of the Exhibiton, of disposing of their articles at incition or otherwise.

Articles sent from a distance must be carefully packed ind directed "Kentucky Stechanics" Institute, care of Carmoderated the control of the careful TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE : BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON! GREAT MARKING DOWN SALE OF DRESS SILKS, FANCY GOODS, LAWNS, AND

EMBROIDERIES. DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,

Having recently enlarged their examples a view of largely increasing their ing fall, are determined to close out the gard to cost.

Rich Dress Silks, originally worth \$39, now for \$15.

Do do do, do do \$20, do \$10.

Spring Silks, originally worth \$150 per yard, now 75c.

Do do, do do \$100 do, now 226,

Do do, do do \$100 do, now 326.

Elegant Parissene Robes, originally \$20, now \$15.

Do do do, do \$12, now \$7.

Honiton and Brussel's Lace Capes, originally worth \$10 now sold for \$25. ges, worth \$10 and \$12, now sold for \$2 5 Nation 18 April 19 Ap

oods in the same proportion.

DIRKEE, HEATH & CO., 107 Fourth street,
jy25 d&w between Market and Jefferson Great Western Emporium. N. NUTTING GOULD. fanufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Deale in all kinds of

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Also Dealer in Patent Right.
left at 63, Third Street opposite Wlaker's City
mhlz dkw6m N.NOTTING GOULD SMITH'S Improved Lightning Rods OULD respectfully inform the public that I continuantifacture my IMPROVED LIGHTNING ROBOTION IS OLID SILVER PLATED ANGULAR POLYTEP POLYTEP PLATED ANGULAR POLYTEP POLYTEP STREET, ALIPPOLYTEP POLYTEP STREET, ALIPPOLYTEP POLYTEP POLY

LIGHTNING RODS

le public will sell as chean as any manufacturer, and pers baying will sel fail printed directions how to put them I have no connection at thany other manufactory.

H. M. SMITH, Manufacturer,
Jefferson street, near Third
L univelle, K TAXES! TAXES!! CALL and pay your State Taxes for 1856, now due. I will be found in my office, at the Court House, till 9 o'clock every morning.

aug7 dlm&w4

W. S. D. MEGOWAN, S. J. C.

LAW NOTICE.

HENRY PISTLE has returned to the Bar and formed a partnership with BLAND BALLARD. Esq. They will practice in the Courts at Le susville, and in the Federal Court at Frankfort, and attend to cases in the Court Appeals, from any part of the State.

Office on Centre street, opposite the Court House, ault disks.w5 OWEN'S HOTEL. HAVING purchased the Lease, &c., of father-in-law, W. R. Owen, a continuance large patronage hitherto bestowed on this is respectfully solicited. No effort shell, or

The House is being newly refitted throug HENRY A. STEALEY, Proprietor u11 d1m&w2m DR. GRAVES'S FAMILY MEDICINES, E MBRACING his celebrat to cure the Ague, Chills,

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

GREAT CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Respectfully . yours, 22 MORTON BERKLEY.
To Dr. C. M. Jackson.

M. H. PIGG & CO. say: JAMES WARING said:

BARLEY! BARLEY!! STEWART'S STOMACHIC BITTERS DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR

WANTED.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE, KY. ing and in port, and Houses a ABRAM HITE, Secretary.

ABRAM HITE, Secretary.

Willis

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE exercises of this flourishing Institution of commence on the first Monday of next Service to the commence of the commence

TERMS PER SESSION

TERMS PER SESSION

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

found, with Tuition in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and the Elements of Grammar. \$42.50

out, with Tuition in Grammar, Geography, use of Globes, Geometry, Algebra, Surveying, or of either of these branches.

out, with Tuition in Restorie History, Book-Keeping, the Elements of Mental and Natural Philosophy, Botany, Higher Mathematics and the Latin language, or either of them.

50.00

delical attendance and medicines.

50.00

EXTRA CHARGES AT THE OWNER. EXTRA CHARGES AT THE OPTION OF PARENTS. ie per quarter.

L. D. Sine's Twenty-fourth Grand Gift Enterprise.

THIRTEEN PRIZES OF AMERICAN GOLD RANGING FROM \$50 TO \$500 EACH. THREE HUNDRED SPLENDID GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

Total Number of Prizes 1,500. WHOLE VALUE OF PRIZE 3, \$12,500. Tickets Limited to 15,000.

Lo. SINE would announce to 15,000.

Lo. that his Twenty-fourth Grand Gift Enterprise will be drawn at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Sept. 15, 1826, on American Gold, and \$10,900 worth of hundred dollars in tributed to the ticket holders, making the total value of Among the eight and the prizes \$12,500.

Among the eight are

circular explaining the manner of drawing &c., will sent to any one who may order it. In y responsible person who may desire to act as agent, letting me know what aumber of tickets he can dis-se of, will be furnished with them, together with prorammes.
Single tickets \$1; six tickets \$5; twelve tickets \$10; wenty-five tickets \$20, and in the latter proportion for

Nonly-new trees.

It goes aumbers.
All orders must be addressed to L. D. SINE, box 379 it. Louis, Mo., or to L. D. SINE, bex 1,398, Cincinnam and diawate and diawate. PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET. BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH. BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

W. H., GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam
Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal
Mines, &c.
Carriage Segments, Octore Gin Segments, and Prinons,
Carry Wheels, Grata Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and
HOTCHKISS' REACTION WATER WHEELS
for Grist or Saw Mills ap15d3&w6m

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE 6 THAT WE HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE Largest and best Assortments of WATCHES JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND

PLATED GOODS TO BE FOUND. Which we will take Pleasure in Sho WE ARE DETERMINED TO FURNISH THE Best Articles that can be got, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOHN KITTS & CO., Main St.

WINFIELD COTTAGE FOR

Jefferson County Farm for Sale, 286 ACRES ON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

FARR'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE FEVER AND AGUE.

OR INTERMITTENT FEVER.



LOCUST GROVE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

William Gay,
James E. Breed,
John W. Anderson,
James S. Lithgow,
James B. Wilder,
William Hughes,
James G. C., quarter of ten weeks, in
James B. Alk S. Low & Co.,
Wilder Department, including Meathematics and Languages, ancient and modern.
Jis Walliam Street,
William Gay,
William Gayrin,
John W. Anderson,
William Hughes,
James B. Wilder,
William Hughes,
James B. Wilder,
William Hughes,
James B. Wilder,
William Gayrin,
John W. Louisville, in a pleasant and healthy
and half miles from Louisville, in a pleasant and healthy
and half miles from Louisville, in a pleasant and healthy
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Higher branches, including Mathematics and Lan-guages, ancient and modern.

Board per quarier, of ten weeks (for boys only,) in-variably in advance.

Persons at a distance desiring to enter pupils, address jylldeowówkwi0 BEN. M. HARNEY, (Box 191.)

On the warm air the perfume of the hay, New mown, blows from the meads; And down the long road-side, Where modest wild flowers hide, Fresh perfume rises o'er the dusty weed

The brazen weather-cock is motionless
Upon the low church-spire;
And glitteringly bright
Hangs 'gainst the uprising light
Like guardian cherubim sword of firel The church-bell rings; and while its peaceful notes Die on the calm, still air.

Through trodden foot-paths in the valleys low, And on the low hill side,

Through the low wicket come the gathering flock... Tread softly mong the graves... Enter the rustic doors, And, while the organ pours Forth its deepest depths melodious waves

Of sacred music, tremulous and sad-While from the stir of shrubbery Murmuring 'mong the tombs, Cometh the sweet perfumes Through the half-open windows where the sky

Peeps calmly in, they humbly kneel and pray An answer to the prayerful calls Descending from above: The spirit of the dove Seemeth to breed about the sacred walls.

While here I sit, my childhood comes to me;
A hymn that timidly grew frant
As the late years rolled on,
Till it had almost gone,
Once more salutes my soul—a sweet, pure plaint

From a dear holy voice I know in Heaven; I feel my sainted mother's hand Lie lightly on my brow, And to me cometh now The voice of prayer from the far spirit-land.

Thus there are seasons when the dreaming soul
Wakes to a drear reality;
Apart from worldly care
It breaths a holter air,
And swells with conscious immortality.

A Melanchely Scene of Olden Times. The following affecting reminisence of an event which occurred between sixty and seventy hars ago, is not to be found, as the writer lieves, in any of the annals of Indian depredations on the frontier settlements of Kentucky, and as the writer, then in his early teens, but now almost an octogenarian, has, nevertheless a vivid recollection of the material circumstance f the sad affair, he now, by request, commits

It was, he believes, early in May, 1791 or '92. It was, he believes, early in May, 1791 of 92, when, about midnight, there arose a considerable storm of thunder, lightening and rain. The lightening was almost incessent like a constant blaze, accompanied with tremendous thunder and a copious shower of rain. It was not, however, of long duration; it was soon over, a dead calm succeeded, and deep sleep ensued.

A little before day, the voice of alarm was heard at the little yard-fence of fathar's cabin, erected, the year before, in Washington, now Marion county. It was that of a runner after men to pursue the Indians, who had, in the height of the storm, masacred a family by the name of Miller, on the North fork of the Rollingork, about eight miles from our residence, now n Casey county. The circumstances were as

nan by the name of Harlan, next neigh-A man by the name of Flarian, less legal-bor to Miller, was awakened by the storm; and though the thunder and lightening were un-intermitted, he distinctly heard the crack of two rifles in the direction of his neighbor's house. came too restless to resume his bed under these foreboding circumstances: and after the storm had abated, the moon occasionally appearing from under the flying clouds, he cautiously ded his way until he stood between yard-fence and the river fronting Miller's door, which was open. No light was to be seen; no sound was heard. The stillness of death was

In a low voice, extending a little each time, he called "John Miller, John Miller, JOHN MHLER!" But there was no response, even from echo itself.

Crossing the little fence, and stealthily pas-sing round to the back yard, there lay John Milposed, to the front-door, and shot amidst the lead. He had been decoved, it was supghtening blaze, and retreating through the ack door, fell dead in his yard.

Harlan immediately withdrew, and soon the alarm was spread, far and near; so that by eight o'clock next morning there were forty men on the ground. with their well-tried rifles, ready

attend to the dead, which, indeed, exhibited a melancholy spectacle—The husband and father dead in the yard; Mrs. Miller lying on her face next the floor; with her arm underneath, and her feet extending to the wide chimney-corner, whither, it is supposed, she had fled in panic for safety. Being dragged forward, she was found in the position indicated as above, having been dispatched with the tomahawk and scalping knife. The two older children were dispatched by the same instruments. The little one in the cradle was scalped, the cradle fired, and its little body partly consumed, the fire having abated or become extinct. This, indeed, was an appal-ing spectacle to behold. In the meantime, the little cabin of this poo

family was found plundered of all its most valuable effects, wearing apparel, bed-ticks emptied of their contents, bed-clothes, a bushel f meal, and even Mrs. Miller's side-saddle here were five Indians, and they packed them-There were live indiens, and they packed themselves to the utmost of their ability. The peculiar circumstances under which this sad transaction was perpetrated, their precipitate departure undercover of night, not expecting the alarm to be made so soon—all, no doubt, had the effect to lull the savages into a heedless se-To make themselves more secure, the Indian

as the pursuers correctly judged—directed their course to the point of a knob close by, which was almost literally covered with small, flat rocks, with no shrubbery or underbrush, except huckleberry bushes. It would seem utterly impracticable to follow five Indians on foot in a single file on rocks too where no foot foot, in a single file, on rocks, too, where no foot print could be seen. This difficulty, however, was surmounted after the following manner: There were two men in the company, brothers, and both of comparatively giant size. They were James and William Coppage. The former had the tact of trailing where no one clee could, the latter, with an eye like a buck, could see unusually well, far and near. These two brothers, with several others, formed the van to proceed a little ahead of the main body—James proceed a little ahead of the main body—James to trail, and William to spy. They carefully ascended the little mountain—not a foot-print to be seen. What then? The skill of the pioneers found a remedy, and it was the only one. It had rained, you recollect, and, consequently, the huckleberry leaves had been settled to one position, all assuming the same color. The Indians, in passing along from one stepping stone to another, would nevertheless, dis-Guided by these dim signs, on they went, slowly but cautiously, and with unerring tread; when lo! about the middle of the afternoon, while descending a steep declivity, suddenly and un-expectedly a small column of smoke was dis-covered at the foot of the hill just below them. Fatigued and hungry no doubt, and unsus-picious of danger, the Indians had halted for pienous of danger, the indians had naticed for refreshment. Four were stretched on the ground, while the fifth was busily engaged in preparing something to eat. What now was to be done? To withdraw to the main body, or wait till they came up, might create alsrm, and so the prize be lost. They, therefore, concluded to make the onset at once. The savage on foot was shot down, the rest sprang up with their rifles, and scattered off in different directions through the brushwood, not without signs of blood, more or less, attending three of them. It was subsequently reported by a redeemed captive, that only one of this party ever arrived

at home. The wounded ones, it was supposed, had died. It has generally been thought, if the rear could have been haited without discovery, and quiet arrangements made for flanking and surrounding these Indians while at their temporary rary camp, that every one of them might have been secured without difficulty or danger. But it is more than proable the van was impatient, and desirous of having all the glory themselves. Upon the whole, it was a well conducted, successful affair, and should not be left to slumber forgotten or unknown.

OLD TIMES. Mercer County, Feb. 16, 1850.

SELECTING A PROFESSION .- "Joe, when yo ow up do you mean to be a lawyer or keep a nfectionary store?"
"I haven't made up my mind, Tom, but ma wants me to be a minister."
"Oh, don't be a minister, Joe, for you can't go circuses, then."
"I know that, Tom, but a minister, ma says, is e best profession. You know Mrs. Lovegrew lores Mr. Prettylace; wouldn't you like to be

"Oh, yes you can; ministers drive fast horse Tom acquiesced, and the juveniles indulged in an-

Telegraph operators occasionally have some ather singular messages brought to them for trans hission. The following is a copy of one handed into the Telegraph Office in Utica to be forwarded Third Epistle of John, 13 and 14 verses.

By referring to the text, it will be seen that there is quite a respectable letter contained in the verses designated, and a small amount of money

Horrible Traffic in Circassian Women-Infanticide in Tur-

There has been lately an unusually large number of are may been makely an undeally large number a cassians going about the streets of Constantino-Many of them no doubt belonged to the depu-tion which came to petition the Porte that their untry might be taken under the suserainty of the country might be taken under the sucerainty of the Sultan. A considerable portion, however, of the Clrcassians now in the capital have quite another mission than a political one to fulfill. They are here as slave dealers, charged with the disposal of the numerous parcels of Circassian girls that have been for some time pouring into this market. Perceiving that when the Russians shall have re-occupied the coast of the Caucasus this traffic in white slaves will be over, the Circassian dealers have redoubled their efforts ever since the commencement. slaves will be over, the Circassian dealers have redoubled their efforts ever since the commencement
of the peace conferences to introduce into Turkey
the greatest possible number of women while the
opportunity of doing so lasted. They have been
so successful notwithstanding the prohibition of
the Porte, and the presence of so many of Her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea, that never perhaps,
at any former period, was white human flesh so
cheap as it is at this moment. There is an absolute
glut in the market, and dealers are obliged to throw
any their goods, owing to the extant of the supglut in the market, and dealers are congector throw away their goods, owing to the extent of the supply, which in many instances has been brought by steam under the British flag. In former times a "good middling" Circassian girl was thought very cheap at £100, but at the present moment the same description of goods may be had for £5. In fact, res are eating their heads off, and must e creatures are cating timer neads or, and missing disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming dependently of all political, humane and Christian ejection to this abominable state of things, there e several practical ones which have even forced emselves on the attention of the Turks. With memserves on the attention of the Turas. What low prices a low class of purchasers come into the market. Formerly a Circassian slave glrl was pret-ty sure of being bought into a good family, where not only a good treatment, but often rank and for-tune awaited her; but at present low rates she may be taken by any huxter who never thought of keep-ing a slave before. Another evil is that the dispo-sition to possess a Circassian girl at such a low ition to possess a Circassian girl at such a low rice is so great in the minds of the Turks that many price is so great in the minds of the Turks that many who cannot afford to keep several slaves have been sending their blacks to market, in order to make room for a newly purchased white girl. The consequence is that numbers of black women, after being as many as eight or ten years in the same hands have lately been consigned to the broker for disposal. Not a few of those wretched creatures are in a state quite unit for being sold. I have it on the prity of a respectable slave broker that at t there have been thrown on t sont moment there have been thrown on the ket unusually large numbers of negresses in the illy way, some of them even slaves of pashas and n of rank. He finds them so unsaleable that he been obliged to decline receiving any more. If gle observation will explain the reason of this ngle observation will explain the reason of this, which might appear strange when compared with the value that is attached to an unborn black baby some slave countries. In Constantinople it is ev-lent that there is a very large number of negresses wing and having habitual intercourse with their urkish masters—yet it is a rare thing to see a mu-uto. What becomes of the progeny of such in-ercourse? I have no hesitation in saying it is got did of by infanticide, and that there is hardly a fam-v in Stamboul where infanticide is not practiced in

n Stamboul where infanticide is not prac

How to be Miserable. Sit at the window and look over the way to you ift at the winds and took ofter the way is gibbor's excellent mansion, which he has recent ift and paid for, and sigh out, "O, that I was in man" Get angry with your neighbor, an ink you have not a friend in the world. Shed think you have not a friend in the world. Shed a lear or two, take a walk in the burlal ground, coninually saying to yourself, "when shall I be burled ere?" Sign a note for your friend, and never forcet your kindness; and every hour is the day whiseer to yourself, "I wonder if he will pay that note." Think every body means to cheat you. Closely exmine every bill you take, and doubt its being genune, till you have put the owner to a great deal of rouble. Believe every shilling passed to you is but a sixpence crossed, and express your doubts about etting rid of it, if you should take it. Put confilence in nobody, and believe every man you trade etting rid of it, if you should take it. Fut com-ence in nobody, and believe every man you trade-rith to be a rogue. Never accommodate, if you an possibly help it. Never visit the sick or affici-d, and never give a farthing to the poor. Buy as heap as you can, and screw down to the lowest will. Grind the faces and the hearts of the unforite. Brood over your misfortune—your lack of its, and believe at no distant day you will come talents, and believe at no distant day you will come to want. Let the workhouse be ever in your mind, with all the horrors of distress and poverty. Then you will be miserable to your heart's content, (if we may so speak,) sick at heart and at variance with all the world. Nothing will cheer or encourage you; nothing will throw a gleam of sunshine or a ray of warmth into your heart. All will be arrived cheerless at the great. as dark and cheerless as the grave.

The Millionaire Butcher of Lon-Mons. Wey, a French writer of distinction, wh assed some weeks in London, during the great ex-ibition, has recently published in Paris his impres-ions, under the title of "The English at Home." sions, under the title of "The English at Home."—
On one occasion, while riding in an omnibus, he formed an acquaintance with a fellow passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things he saw. One of these we give—
"I addressed a few words to him concerning a In the vehicle, on downy cushions, carelessly lounged a man without a cost, his arms bare, his sleeves turned up to the shoulder—an apron with the corners turned up served him as a girdle—so that the coachman looked like a gentleman driving a mechanic in his working dress. Mr. W. asked his neighbor who and what was the strange looking oc cupant of the carriage. 'The richest butcher in London,' was the reply. 'He is returning, in his own carriage, from the slaughter-house to his residence. His forefathers were in the same business; his father left him a fortune of more than two millions, and he, out of modesty follows his profession—a very honorable old outflow. This gentleman

CURIOUS LITICATION .- In the Surrogate's Court ew York, yesterday, the case of Black vs. Black as called up for argument on the application of the first wife of the late John Black, to have lete first wife of the late John Black, to have letsof administration granted to the exclusion of
e second wife. It would appear that about twenyears since John Black had a wife and two chilen, and had also a flourishing eandy shop in the
twery, New York. His wife was infected with a
ligious monomania, and came to New Jersey and
anded a sect of non-feminine women, and did not
lieve in the marriage state as a Divine institubelieve in the marriage state as a Divine institution, and this sect they set up in New Jorsey under
the name of "Perfectionists." Black, finding his
wife would not return to his home, and being himself amorously inclined, looked out for another, and
then came to this State, where, by the laws of New
Jersey, he was divorced. He then married Elizabeth, and after a long enjoyment of connubial biles,
died in March last, leaving a widow and two sons to
divide his estate of \$25,000. About a month after
the old man's death the youngest son died, and Elizabeth Black, the second wife, and the eldest son
obtained letters of administration to the estate.—
The first wife then comes in with her claims to oust
Elizabeth as unlawful, as the divorce was not binding in New York State; and moreover, she was not
served, as she alleges, with the process. The
Sheriff swears that he served the papers, and it is
argued that the laws of sister States should be rergued that the laws of sister States should be repected. It is a curious case and has not yet beel ecided.—Newark Adv. July 16.

hose noble nature and self-sacrificing humanities ave shed such lustre on her sex and country, has both bodily and mental comfort. As they pass the laborers always lean upon their spades, to send a blessing after the "dear sweet ladies;" and if the prayers of the poor can make smooth the path to Heaven, their passage there will be swift indeed.—Mr. Nightingale, who is one of the leading Unitarians of England, is universally respected for his noble character as an English gentleman, of which he is the highest and purest type. The family have for years been on terms of the closest intimacy with that of Lord Palmerston, whose country seat is within a few miles of the Nightingales, and they have been for years in the habit of encouraging jointly all manner of rural sports. In the meantime the fund to be devoted to the sacred bject of supplying nursing to the slek, continues to increase, and £35,000 is already subsoribed. At Balaklava, too, a beautiful cross has been built to her honor, the relatives of those whose last hours her gen nistering had soothed New York Times, 8th inst.

Expense of Shaving. Lynn Bard furnishes the Boston Transcri

with the following statistics of shaving: Suppose a man begins to shave at seventeen, an Suppose a man begins to shave at seventeen, and continues the practice until he is sixty; it will be found that he has shaved fifteen thousand seven hundred times. Going to the barbor's, stopping and returning, cannot be estimated at less than half an hour, which, at ten working hours a day, will consume two whole years! At six centsfor each time, the amount will be \$942, enough to build an ornamented cottage, or pay his board for six years! And all for a custom, the utility of which is by no means positive. Some eminent physiologists tell us it is decidedly injurious. Wearing the beard is not with us a "question;" we are satisfied of its propriety, and it will require something more to the purpose A "DUBL" IN OLDEN TIMES .- In this connec

tion perhaps the following paragraph, dished up by the London Weekly Chronicle from the New York Evening Post, of December 13th, 1805 may not be uninteresting: On Friday last the well-known Left, one of th

presentatives of Pennsylvania, and the leader of e Duane party, and Joseph H. Nicholson, one of the Duane party, and Joseph H. Nicholson, one of the representatives of Marylaud, met in the Congress lobby about one o'clock, when Leib immediately called Nicholson a liar; and thereupon immediately commenced one of the best fought battles recorded in the annals of Congressional pugilism. The fight continued till the sixty-fourth round, when Leib received auch blows as deterred him from again facing his man. He protracted the fight, falling after making a feeble hit. In the round which ended the fight, those who backed him advised him to resign, which he did after a combat of one hour and seventeen minutes. The combatants were both very much beaten.

SWINDLE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayun,

A telegraphic despatch was yesterday sent down to the Balize, authorizing the arrest of an indi-vidual who took passage on board of the steamer Gra-nada, and who, it is alleged, succeeded in swindling saved, viz:

"I have many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write to thee,
But trust I shall shortly see thee and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name."—3d John,

americantile firm, of this city, out of the handsome states that in the years 1847, 1848 and 1849, he is said to have been feaudulently used by the national on secrecy.—Memphis salute thee. Greet the friends by name."—3d John,

The same journal adds:
It is whispered that the old staunch and leading from the convention, declared sum of \$21,000, previous to his departure. The exame journal adds:
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It is whispered that the old staunch and leading from the convention, declared sum of \$21,000, previous to his departure. The exame journal adds:
It is whispered that the old staunch and leading from the convention, declared sum of severed that the one of the proper to gratify a morbid taste for scandal, by giving publicity to the names of the parties, thereby solution of the American party of the loth of November, which were not effected by violating our obligation of the Philadelphia Ledger

It is whispered that the old staunch and leading from the convention, declared and flat which has excited no little curleties, and their intention on to support those nomination of Mr. Fremont. This separation of the same pournal adds:

It is whispered that the old staunch and leading from the convention, declared their intention on to support the same pournal adds:

It is whispered that the old staunch and leading from the convention, and support the same pournal adds

The Coup d'etat in Spain.

The Insurrection in Madrid-Its Rise, Progress and Suppression. According to our correspondents, the insurrec-tion on the 14th was the most formidable that has ever been witnessed in Madrid. It had been pre-pared for some time by the leaders of the revolu-tionary parties, who only awaited a favorable occationary parties, who only awaited a favorable occa-sion, and who adopted their last measures when they saw that the ministry was on the point of dis-solution. The revolutionary parties, composed of Democrats and demagogues, knew that they could calculate on the active assistance of the most daring portion of the National Guard, and also on the moral aid of the municipality of Madrid and of the provincial deputies. Events justified their hopes—three-fourths of the militia took part in the insurrection, with arms of all kinds and abundant hopes—three-tourths of the milita took part in the insurrection, with arms of all kinds and abundant munitions of war. The artillery of the militia was likewise placed at the disposal of the insurgents. The latter established themselves solidly on the points they deemed most favorable for their project. They took possession of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Royal Theatre, situated in the Rue d'Orient conceile to the palace. They likewise oc. ient, opposite to the palace. They likewise opied the Puerta del Sol and the Plaza Mayor, of they had placed fourteen cannon. The notation was occupied by other bands, for dregs of the hich they had placed fourt of the town was occupied by other bands, formed of the dregs of the population, supported by the voltigeurs of the National Guard To combat the insurrection, Marshal O'Donnell had at his com-mand about 10,000 infantry, 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry, and a numerous artillery. He knew, however, that mand about 10,000 infantry, 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry, and a numerous artillery. He knew, however, that he could depend or the fidelity and solidity of his troops, and around him were numerous officers, amongst whom were Marshal Concha, General Serrano, Captain-General of Madrid, General Dulce, (who commanded the cavalry,) and General Urbistondo. The dispositions of Marshal O'Donnell were very simple. He divided his strength into three corps, the first, which he commanded, was formed of half of the antarty and artillery; the second, composed of the other half of these forces, was under the orders of Marshal Concha; General Dulce commanded the three corps composed of cavalry. Concha occupied the eastern part of the town, including the quarters Prado and Retire, a point which communicated in a direct line with the headquarcommunicated in a direct line with the headquarters of O'Donnell, by the street of Alcala, the Puerta del Sol, and the grand street; but these streets were barricaded and occupied by the National Guard, who concealed themselves in the houses, from which they fired on the troops. The two marshals could alone effect a juncture by driving the insurgents from their principal line into the northern and southern quarters. This was the first operation directed by O'Donnell, and which was effected at the sacrifice of much blood. This struggle, which commenced on the 15th(?) in the morning, lasted the whole of that day. The army had gained ground, foot by foot, but the insurgents held good on several points. Of a sudden, the insurgents occupying the Ministry of Interior, hoisted the white flag, as a signal of submission. The appearance of this flag increased the ardor of the troops, and proting the street of Alcala, the will readily fail to the ground and never rise to the plant again.

We have never seen this remedy tried, but have no doubt but it will be found effectual, as the insect, from over-eating, is exceedingly clumsy and inactive.

Premiums for the best Conducted Farms.

We have before us the lists of premiums to be awarded at the First Annual Fair of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, and also the premium lists of several of the most prominent local Agricultural and Mechanical Associations in Kentucky. These societies all offer most cated in a direct line with the headquar ring, as a signal of submission. The appearance of this fiag increased the ardor of the troops, and produced a contrary effect on the insurgent militia. The leaders imagined themselves to-be abandoned by their men, whilst the latter believed in the treason of their leaders. Both were discouraged, and the rouse became general. Those who persisted in the revolt withdrew to the fortified points occupied by the bands of Pucheta, in the Toledo quarter, and towards the north, defended by the companies of the voltigeurs. On the 16th all these bands were attacked by the royal troops, who had maintained the positions conquered in the struggle of the 15th. At 3 o'clock, the insurgents at the north were dispersed in their turn, and the arms of the Queen had btained a decisive victor. The losses of the army were great, though they are not exactly known; those of the insurgents were even more consideration. cases as a mere matter of course, and without se of the insurgents were even more consider those of the insurgents were even more considerable. The troops gave no quarter. On both sides artillery was employed, and many palaces, hotels, and private houses will bear for a long time the traces of the round shot which has struck them. The hospitals are full of wounded. Marshal O'Donnell had anticipated a great battle and a victory dearly purchased. He had made his provisions for a cheek and had acquainted the Ouern with his dearly purchased. He had made his provisions for a check, and had acquainted the Queen with his views. Had this misfortune occurred, the Marshal would have left Madrid with the remainder of his troops, escorting the Queen, whom he would have defended to the last; he would have marched to-wards the northern p. ovinces of Spain, towards the frontier of France. The Queen remained in her palace, watching the incidents of the struggle, entraging her defenders by word and by her pres couraging her defenders by word and by her pres-ence. Her attitude was calm, in spite of the au-guish of her soul. Marshall O'Donnell displayed great and precious qualities in these terrible cir-cumstances. His plan of battle was skilfully con-ceived; he carried it out with rare sang froid and remarkable intrepidity. He was very well seconded by Marshal Concha. Everybody performed his du-ty. Marshal Espartero did not show himself.

LOSS OF MEN IN THE INSURRECTION. The casualties of the troops are estimated at be tween 40 and 50 killed, and 150 wounded. The loss es of the insurgents were not yet known. One of the regain battalions which suffered most, the lattalion of artillery, had 45 men hors de combanies. battalion of artillery, had 45 men hors de combat. The royal troops engaged consisted of thirteen battallions, with 50 pieces of artillery, in all about 16,000 men. The cavalry composed of 2,000 men, was employed outside the gates in keeping up the communications between the three corps into which the royal forces were divided. Nineteen thousand muskets, and a considerable quantity of pistols, sabres, lances, &c., had been surrendered by the National Guarda, and inhabitants of Madrid. The 57,000,000 reals in specie forwarded from France by the Spanish Credit Mobelier Companyto the Government had arrived at Madrid, and were denosited in the courts.

[From the Madrid Epoca, July 18th.] TARQUEEN DURING THE CONFLICT. At 7 o'clock on Monday evening, at the moment when the firing was hotter than ever, Her Majesty, the Queen, affected with profound emotion, but displaying a courage beyond all praise, quitted her regal palace, and accompanied by her august consert, by her ministers, her generals, and the other servants of the State, who, at that painful time, offered their own breasts to serve as a protecting shield for their Queen, passed in review the troops and that part of the National guard which defended the palace. Her Majesty with a masculine courage, advanced as far as the Arch of the Armeria. Her presence produced a great effect on the troops, by whom she was welcomed enthusiastically. Her majesty, with maternal solicitude, visited the wound. At 7 o'clock on Monday evening, at the mo whom she was welcomed enthusiastically. Her majesty, with maternal solicitude, visited the wound ed; and yesterday, again, she showed herself on the balcony of the palace, at the hour when the sun was hottest, without even covering her head with a parasol, to salute the generals and officers of brigade commanded by the brave general Ros de Olano; and when Her Majesty took the infant Princess of Astu ries in her arms to present her to the soldiers. the when her majesty took are linant Finess of here rias in her arms to present her to the soldlers, the enthusiasm of these rose to the utmost pitch. Yesterday, a number of military and civil officers requested the favor of klasing Her Majesty's hand which was immediately granted them; and at si.

> THE CAPITOL APTER THE CONFLICT. MADRID, Sunday, July 27, 1856.

Workmen have been engaged since this morning replacing the paving-stones that were used onstructing the barricades. constructing the barricades.

Circulation is everywhere re-established. The city police have resumed their beats, and walk with the same slouch as usual along the foot-pavement. All the shops are open. The public vehicles are beginning to run as before.

The crowd is directed to the principal centres of the insurrection. The cannon have seriously in-

the insurrection. The cannon have seriously in jured a good many houses, chiefly the Hotel Med geance are leared, if the most vigorous measures be not taken at once to prevent them. There is a rumor afloat that the Captain-General of Madrid Serrano-Dominguez, in passing this morning along the street of Hortaleza, in company with his wife and an add-de-camp, narrowly escaped a shot by which the aid decompany was killed. Notwithstend

surgents taken with arms in their hands, by disputing on their behalf with generous energy, and
demanding the postponement of their fate, when
the soldiers were going to shoot them under the
gateway of the residence occupied by the Company
of the Oredit Mobilier. One of them still held in
his hand a musket yet heated by the shot which
had just killed one of the soldiers' comrades.

The following in regard to land warrants we copy from the Washington Star:
Since our report of the 1st inst., the supply has been greatly increased, and prices have declined 3 cents per acre. Heavy lots were lying in New York and here limited at \$1 per acre, and the market having reached that point during the past few days, this fact, taken in connection with the passage through the House of another bill granting one and a half million of acres of land for railroad purposes has brought about the sudden decline. Most of the dealers here and in New York refused to buy yesterday, and others purchased reluctantly at quotations. The bill pending before Congress to make land warrants receivable for the reserved sections on railroad grants and at public sales, was intended to enhance the value of warrants; but it is now believed by the friends of the measure that it cannot pass this session. The confident belief that the bill would become a law gave great firmness to the market; but holders now yielding to the greneral opinion that the bill will fail, tends also to depress prices; and the demand West will continue to fall off until the lands in Kansas and Nahraska are The following in regard to land warrants 160 acre warrants, p acre.

120 acre warrants, p acre... 1 10@ 1 14 is present position, or it would have sooner arrest-d the attention of observers. Struve has published n observation of it as a double star, as late as 1851;

t with no allusion to its true character. A Good Excuse.—A juror's name was called by the clerk. The man advanced to the judge's desk

nd said:
"Judge, I should like to be excused."
"Judge, I should like to be excused."
"It is impossible," said the Judge decidedly.
"But, Judge, if you knew my reasons."
"Well, sir, proceed," continued the Judge.
"Well, Judge, if I must say it, I've got the itch. The Judge, who was a very sober man, solemnly "Clerk, scratch that man out."

AGRICULTURAL.

Potatoe Fly-Cantharis Vittata. This insect has been unusually destructive to the potato crop in many parts of the country the present season. We have seen in the papers requent enquiries what it is, and whether there s any effectual way of checking its ravages in the fields and gardens.

It is an insect that frequently attacks potatoe matoes, beets, &c., in dry seasons. It is known under the name of cantharis vittata. In medical practice it is found equal to the anish fly in all its properties. In this respect was noticed in a memoir by Dr. Isaac Chapnan, of Burks county, Pennsylvania, in the New York Medical Repository, in 1805. During the war of 1812 Spanish flies rose to an extravagant price, and at length could not be had at all in some parts of the country. This emergency led to the extensive use of the potato fly, above named, in the Eastern hospitals, spensaries, and in private practice.

The fly is about three-quarters of an inch in ength, black, with a white stripe on each wing. t is a voracious eater, and when it appears in parts of Kentucky and Missouri the present eason, it will devour the leaves from a whole field of potatoes in a few days.

Remedy .- As soon as they make their appear nce, sprinkle air-slacked lime on the plants in the morning while the dew is on. It is also said that merely going over the field and giving the vines a slight shaking with a slim stick or pole they will readily fall to the ground and never

in Kentucky. These societies all offer most iberal premiums on all classes of stock, farm products and almost every variety of manufactured rticles and the State Society has offered a large number of premiums for the best essays on reeding the various kinds of farm stock and or almost every product of the soil, but none of the ocieties have offered premiums for the best managed farms. This is one of the most important easures that could occupy the attention of our State and county societies. A farmer may, by hance, or even by well directed labor grow a good rop of corn, wheat or hemp, and still be a loose areless farmer. But to farm profitably, a well stablished and well directed system of farm anagement must be maintained, and that this nay become general and contribute to the happiness of the farmers, and increase the wealth and rosperity of the country, we regard it as one of he considerations that should not be overlooked y these societies. We presume this is an oversight, or we should now find handsome rewards offered by the State and county societies for the best conducted farms. This custom we believe universally prevails with the older established ocieties in the county. Premiums are offered, and a committee is appointed who visit the various farms entered for premiums during the eason and make their reports at winter meetings

of the society. We hope the several societies in the Stat will bear this subject in mind at their meetings

for next year. Strawberries-Fall Planting. It is the practice of many writers to recon nend setting out strawberry plants in Augus and September. We have repeatedly set plants in the fall as well as in the spring, and from long experience we are satisfied that it is altogether best to defer the planting until spring. If the ground is then well prepared, it is easily kept the plants will entirely cover the ground, and will be strong and well rooted, and will afford the following spring a full crop of fruit. But when planted in the fall the plants will not become sufficiently rooted to always withstand the win-ter, or give off new strong plants from runners afford fruit the next spring, and the ground will easily be put in suitable order to insure a vigor

ous growth of the plants.

From the time the plants begin to grow in the ring up to the flowering time, is the most suit

[From the New York Times.] Startling Corruption Among English Bishops. The two richest Bishops in England have bee hose of Durham and of London. The income of oth exceeded, for several years, forty thousan ounds sterling per annum, independent of cost balaces and pickings of various kinds. This was, tal palaces and pickings of various kinds. This was, take it all in all, a pretty pleasant stipend for the ministers of Him who preached, above all things, lowliness and poverty to his disciples. This yearly increasing gorge of wealth at last roused public indignation in England, and in 1835 a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the revenues of the dioceses, in order to more equal their distribution. Of this board, to decide their income, the Bishops of London and Durham were members, and colly determined what their own and brother Bishop's incomes should be. That of London was fixed at ten thousand British money a year—that of Durham at eight. The principles adopted by the commission was, that the balance of thirty thousand pounds income from each diocese should be handed ission was, that the balance of thirty thousar ounds income from each diocese should be hande err to them, to be applied to the erection nurches and the augmentation of sundry sna rings, where the clergymen had not sufficient is istain life. It appears, however, as now clear nown in the discussions in the House, that the

from any solicitude as to the providing for their children—the Bishop of London having in his gift, in livings and other patronage, no less a sum than £70,000 a year, and the Bishop of Durham £50,000 a year, for the disposition of their sons, brothers and nephews, to the tenth generation.

Having enjoyed these advantages, the Bishop of London for thirty-two years, and the Bishop of Durham for twenty-five years, the period since their appointments, one might really imagine that they might have laid up sufficient to save themselves from absolute want during the years they may survive. Dubtless they have. The last Archbishop, of York left real estate to the value of £147,000, and the last of Canterbury to the amount of £120,000, and we might cite columns of English bishops who have left sums scarcely less enormous. Yet do we find that those venerable ecclesiastics, who, by their lives as well as doctrines, are bound to teach the faithful how to renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, now that they are on the eve f forsakfng all, and retiring stipend of six thousand and four thousand five hundred pounds a year, more than is accorded for four years to the Prdsident of the United States, in his full prime and vigor. We speak not these things to create a prejudice against Bishops of the Established Church, many of whom are distinguished ornaments of learning, charity and virtue, but to caution Christian communities against allowing vast wealth to centre in the hands of a few men, to the injustice and lajury of the many. The exposure has excited no ordinary in

hand an Unsuccessful Lover.

we briefly announced in our Tuesday evening's issue the elopement of a young and beautiful lady of this city, with a well-known married man, also of Memphis. So quiet had the matter been kept by the friends of the parties, that our information of the elopement was not obtained until the runaways had actually returned to the city. The young lady's story is that she knew not that her loyer was a married man, and knowing the objection her family had to her marriage, she consented to the proposed elopement, with the belief that she was to be married to her companion on arriving at a convenient place. They stopped at Hickman, and putting up at a hotel, the lady discovered in a very short time

accede to his foul wishes; but her virtue was proof against his wiles.

After a day and a half of unsuccessful pleading, the man confessed his villainy, and pledging himself to see the lady safe home again pure and virgin as when she left, she accepted his escort, and both mutually agreed to have the matter kept as quiet as possible. The parents of the girl received their penitent daughter to their arms, and the man returned to his own house, with, perhaps, a better opinion of female virtue than he before entertained. Singular enough, the gentleman's wife has no knowledge of the transaction, and believes that her hushand was absent on a mere business trip. Thus has terminated an affair which has excited no little curiosity, and came near ruining a very respectable

To the of Whigs Maryland.

In response to the communications received om many of my brother Whigs, I deem it my rivilege, in this manner, to counsel with all in elation to the course which patriotism and duty ould seem to indicate as proper in the present olitical crisis.

No lover of his country whose judgment is

abiased by party zeal and uncontrolled by orthern or southern fanaticism can fail to see nd deprecate the pending danger to the Union untry and her institutions is to provide for eir safety. The life of the nation is in danger. t must be saved; then, and not till then, will ermissible to us to discuss our differences of pinion upon minor subjects.

I say that the life of the Union is in danger,

because, for the first time in our history, a party has been formed composed exclusively of citi-zens of one section of the country, bound toffensive warfare against the other section. the success of such a party would imperil the Union has been recently demonstrated by an address of Mr. Fillmore, and will, it is submitted, e apparent to all who will bestow a moment's consideration upon the existing posture of olitical affairs The value of the slave property of the South

not less than two thousand millions of dollars a sum equal to the value of all the other coperty in the United States, as shown by the out so far guarantied by the constitution as to out so far guarantied by the constitution as to mpose upon the federal government the duty or restoring to his owner the slave who may escape into another State or Territory of the United ates. For years past this constitutional obli ation has been not only repudiated by so f the non-slaveholding States, but politic arties have been organized in all with the wowed object of liberating the slave, and thus not only depriving the South of this vast amount of property, but subjecting it to all the corrors which would necessarily result from such consummation. In addition to all this, whilst e abolitionists on the one hand openly avow neir opposition to the constitution and their esire to destroy a government which imposes bligations repudiated by them, on the other and many southern men, goaded by the in pon their feelings, their property, and their onstitutional rights, express the belief that the iterests of the South would be more effectually otected by a separation of the slave from the on-slaveholding States, and therefore rathe damitous. We have hitherto disregarded the anger which such a state of feeling and such a rse of action would indicate as most imm ent, because we have assumed that such senti-nents and action could only be attributed to

nall minority of our northern brethren. But now, when this sectional exasperation has been made available for the inauguration of a party calling itself Republican, under whose banner for the first time in the history of the country this sectional opposition to southern rights and interests have united in nominating, with alleged obabilities of success, a purely sectional tick t for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the the reality of the threatened danger; we can ot but feel that the success of such a part yould be the death knell of the Union. Th unpatriotic purposes of his sectional party are but too manifest. Many of its supporters arow their object and purpose to be disunior and have even gone so far in the madness of their fanaticism as to desecrate the flag of ou untry by obliterating from its constellat ne fifteen stars which represent the slavehold ng States, and displaying as their party bann hat flag with but sixteen of its stars remaining or represent the sixteen non-slaveholding State

is manifest that those who disavow the obje re not ignorant of the inevitable result. The Whigs of Maryland, whom I have the honor to address, need no proof to convince them that calamitous consequences would flow from the success of this sectional party. They each and all know that the election of Mr. Fremont, and e administration of the government by his upon the principles of his party, would necesarily occasion a dissolution of the federal Unio which they have been taught to look as the ource of national strength and of individu rosperity and happiness.

I have known the Whigs of my ng, I estimate their patriotism too highly, we associated with them too intimately, to su ose it necessary for a moment to offer an argu nt to them in behalf of their country appreciate as fully as I could depict the horrors of disunion; they will see the loss of national strength, the internal dissensions, the fatal check ration and freedom, the contempt of th such a calamity. The Whigs of Maryland, who have followed the lead of such patriots as other music than that of the

It therefore only remains to inquire what ourse shall be taken to rebuke sectional fanati eism and preserve our country from the dangers

You are aware that this Republican party, which we all agree must be put down at all hazards, is opposed by two other party organizations: the American, headed by Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and the Democratic, led on by Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge. You will recollect that Mr. Fillmore, prior to his rent visit to Europe, abandoned the Whig party cent visit to Europe, abandoned the Whig party and became a member of the former of these organizations, which boasted that it had risen upon the downfall of the Whig party, and which proclaimed that the corruptions of the Whig and Democratic parties constituted the necessity of its existence. You know that he and Andrew Jackson Donelson have been nominated by this party (not by the Whig party) for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and you will Presidency and vice Presidency, and you will admit that the principles of proscription because of religious opinions, and other reputed tenets of this new party, are in direct antagonism with the principles of that good old Whig party to which we are still attached, and which has been pandoned by Mr. Fillmore. It is not my object can party, since the secession of its abolition adherents, a fair claim to nationality; nor to deny the patriotism and virtue of Mr. Fillmore, nor his eminent qualification for the office of Chief Magistrate. But I do deduce from Magistrate. But 1 do deduce from them the necessary conclusion that, as Whigs, we owe no party allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donel-son, members and nominees of the American party. Ideduce the conclusion that, as Whigs we are not only at liberty, but that as patriots we are bound, by every obligation to our country and posterity, to throw aside, on the one hand, the feelings of hostility which Mr. Fillmore's party, and to ask ourselves but one question— which of the two national organizations offers the best guarntee of success in crushing out of existance this new and monstrous sectional par-ty, which threatens the life of your country? I do not propose to examine the relative claims of the two national parties or their nominees to our support. It is not, in my judgement, permissiin the present crisis to interpose our indiv either national nominee would secure the Union and the only question permitted by patriotism is and the only question permitted by pathotism is, whether our support of the one or the other would more certainly prove successful?

But before I proceed to this inquiry, having shown that no political allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson will interpose to prevent

opose briefly to inquire whether there is any ing to prevent our support of the democrati nominees, if after the investigation we shall believe that our vote in their favor would more certainly secure the safety of our country. It now the representatives of the people in the halls of State and federal legislation are found adiscriminately advocating the same prin-iples and measures. Not only is there no printhe benefit of their common country, but it is confidently submitted that upon the only vital question—that which now agitates and endangers the country—the two parties fully accord. The Whig and Democratic platforms upon the slavery question in eighteen hundred and fifty-two were dentical; and, there being no Whig nominees efore the people, it *might* be suggested that onsistency would rather require than opposed by he support of the Democratic nominees ow recurs, which of the two national organiza-

Every Maryland Whig will be bound by every tie of duty to vote as his judgment shall decide

his broad land any votes which will not be cast by national, conservative citizens, and it is to be regretted that in this crisis that vote should be divided between two national candidates, whilst the entire anti-national vote will be concentrated upon the sectional nominee. To judge of the upon the sectional nominee. In Judge of the relative strength of the two national organization it is unnecessary to trace minutely the origin of the American party. It is sufficient to bring to your recollection that it was originally composed, North and South, of the dissatisfied memquestion avowed in the platforms of the two old parties. It must not escape your recollection that upon the nomination of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson a large majority of the northern delegates second from the convention, declared

The same journal adds:

ality of the supporters of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and I submit the inquiry for the honest decision of those to whom this paper is addressed, what non-slaveholding State can this national branch of the American party, thus

federacy. I deduce from these facts the nation

shorn of the larger partion of its original strength, promise its nominees? Let the Whigs of Maryand ponder upon the view of this subject I have endeavored to present to their consideration, and no one of them will say that a single non-slaveling State is certain for Fillmore and Donel-Time, I think, will develop the fact that Messrs Fillmore and Donelson will be left without an electoral ticket in most of the free States, and it is at any rate the deliberate conviction of my judgment that they will not carry a single non-slaveholding State in the Union. If I am right, or even approximate the truth in the view I have taken, it will necessarily follow that any servative vote for the American nominees North will be equivalent to a vote for Mr. Fre-mont, as it will be a vote taken from Mr. Buchan-

his only real competitor.

friends of Messrs, Fillmore and Donelson look for the probable chance of an electoral vote; and it is to the States of Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, that they profess to look with the greatest hope of success. It is manifest that, if this hope were realized, it might, indeed prevent the election of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge by the people, but it would only throw the election of President into the House Representatives, composed as that House now Does not the election of this same House after a contest of two months, of a Black Re-publican Speaker, admonish us of the danger of such an experiment! Who can doubt that our political fabric would be shaken to its very founda-tions by this election of President being thrown upon the present House of Representatives!— On the other hand, is it not certain beyond the ontingency of a doubt, that the vote of the States ndicated for Mr. Buchanan, when added to that of he other southern States would secure his election and the consequent safety of the Union! It is obvious that in this condition of the canvass the only serious contest is that between Fremont and Buchanan; that the only possible result that the most sanguine of the iriends of Fillmore and Donelson can hope to attain is to carry the conest into the House of Representatives. Who can conceive anything more fatal to the peace House of Representatives with the votes four or five State (his utmost possible strength

of the country, more insane in political action, than such a course of conduct leading to such a result! Suppose Mr. Fillmore to reach the no man can seriously contend that he would be elected President, and assuredly few wi be found bold enough to assert that under suc circumstances, he ought to be. The only effect, then of giving the electoral vote of any portion of the South to Mr. Fillmore would be to transfer the contest between Mr. Buchanan and Fre-mont from the hustings to the House of Representatives; and the danger to our country, no sufficiently menacing, would, in that event, be appalling indeed. Who can contemplate the ccurrence of such a contingency without feel-ng that he would be a traitor to his country if e failed to exert every possible effort to avert so wful a calamity!

I deem it, then, to be my duty, as well as that f all who believe with me that the election o of all who believe with me that the election of f-remont would be the death-knell of the Union, o unite in the support of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, and I shall sustain their election to the best of my ability. Whist I concede that there are certain principles hitherto professed

by the party which nominated them that cannot re-ceive our support, yet on the great issues of the constitutional rights of the South the platform on which they stand meets my cordial approval, a s in accordance with that of the party which aw address, and to whose kind favor I owe th mor of holding the seat I now occupy, and which I shall cease to hold after the 4th of March next by the fiat of that party to which Mr. Fill-more has attached himself, and which is now minant in the legislature of my native State Let Maryland Whigs remember that the poitical battle now being f ught is one of the deep est interest to them; and the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South is the issue ten ered to the American people by the Democrat arty, and (as the Whigs have no candidate) by hat party alone; that upon this issue the Republi-an party have staked the Union, and in such a bat e upon such an issue, they must be true to thos who are doing battle in our behalf. It would b indeed sad if, in such a contest, the conservative strength of the country should not be united; if would be as strange as sad if, in such a contest outhern men should not be found battling shou er to shoulder for the maintenance of their own

onstitutional rights.
In thus accomplishing what I believe to be duty I shall be inexpressibly gratified if I shall find myself sustaired by the approval of my felwhich we shall remain at perfect liberty to recog en our beloved country.
THOMAS G. PRATT.

(From the Paducah Democrat.)

Horrible Murder-A Young Girl Outraged and Killed. On Tuesday last, a daughter of Mr. Anson Je ving about 14 miles from Paducah, near the Lo

We have seen a subscription passing round among our citizens, with nearly \$300 subscribed on it, which is to be offered as a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer.

The murderer is an Indian, or Mexican, dark, copper color; low, and rather heavy set. Has straight black hair, and speaks Spanish.

Since the above was put in type, the murderer has been arrested near Mayfield, and was brought to Paducah this morning and lodged in jail.

The New York Elopement Case The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows respecting the daughte of the New York ex-Collector of Customs and the army officer with whom she eloped a short

York in company, and under circumstances wel calculated to give rise to disagreeable scandal.— The same party stopped for a few days in Pari under circumstances little calculated to reliev them from the suspicions which already follower

uestion as to the Missouri election is, what is the mplexion of the Legislature with reference to the struggle that will be made to elect Col. Benton to the U. S. Senate next winter. The Missouri Republican says: Strictly classified, there will be four

the Legislature of Missouri, by which two Senators in Congress are to be chosen, will not meet until the last Monday of December-giving full time for the passions of men to cool, and for members of the Legislature to determine what ought to be done. If, as we are satisfied will be the case, Mr. Buchanan is elected President by the people, it may change very materially the position of parties. Of this, however, we will speak hereafter. We say now, in advance of all attempts at arrangements, that the Senate, as now constituted, never will agree to any proposition by which Mr. Benton, repudiated and cast off by the people, can be elected to the Senate of the United States. This proposition was agitatated before the election, and if the House does not, the Senate will he sure to ignore it. That body will be found inflexible in its opposition to Mr.

hey have had several cases of yellow fever at Charleston, South Carolina. The News, of Sat-The Board of Health reports one death-that of a

The Board of Health reports one death—that of a seaman—from yellow fever, in the Marine Hospital, with several other suspected cases. We understand that there are cases of yellow fever both in the Marine and Roper Hospitals. They have all, except one, been traced to importation. It is too early to decide whether the disease has assumed or will assume that the state of the season of the seaso

ounced that Senator Geyer, Whig, from Missouri, will, in a day or two, declare his intention The same journal adds:

Wednesday's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, August 13 .- SENATE .- A m as received from the President in answer to the esolution calling for information relative to the rotocol of the Peace Congress in regard to priva-

eering.

The Senate was in executive session more than three hours to-day, and ratified the treaties with Austria and Baden for the extradation of criminals; also the commercial treaties with the two Sicilies and Nicaragua, the latter made with the former The treaty with the Sandwich Islands was con-

The freaty with the Sandwich Islands was considered but not finally acted upon.

Official documents show that Honduras has refused to receive the United States Commercial agent until indubitably convinced of the authenticity of the commission, but permitted him to remain, provided his conduct furnishes no ground of complaint selectives the question which exists main, provided his conduct furnishes no ground of complaint relative to the question which agitates that part of Central America, against the fillibusters who have violently seized on Nicaragua.

The Senate discussed and passed, by a vote of 35 against 11, the bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The House passed the bill extending the patent for the Adams printing press, by 40 majority.

The Senate's amendment to the legislative, exken up for consideration. Mr. Pennington would never vote a dollar to stain those indictments for treason, or uphold the

incline whether those individuals were guilty or in-locent. He thought the House were poorly em-loyed in seeking to nullify judicial proceedings by a legal enactment. He should like to know whether dr. Pennington or his friends were afraid of the

ourts.

Mr. Pennington—I am afraid of the courts of Kansas. Does the gentleman of Virginia believe my of the parties are guilty of treason in the Tertory?
Mr. Letcher replied in the affirmative. They

Mr. Letterer replied in the amrinative. They have solemnly sworn to subvert the government.
Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was satisfied that no person now in prison, under arrest in Kansas for treason, would be prosecuted or punished.
Mr. Kunkel wished to know how Mr. Campbell became a recipient of information denied to other continuous. Mr. Pennington's amendment was agreed to-

yes 91; nays 72.
Various ineffectual efforts were made further to mend.

During those proceedings Mr. Grow spoke of the vents in Kansas, in connection with its courts, as disgrace to humanity, and insisted that the limita-

on of the appropriation could be made without a Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said if Judge Lecompte Mr. Davis, of Maryiand, said if Judge Lecompter as properly reported there was not a shadow for he charge of treason. The Househad not reached he point when a revolutionary remedy was justifiable. It was childish in the extreme to withhold the ppropriation from the Kansas courts, when the nachinery by which the government carries on its successor is not averted.

Mr. Kunkel said he had a right to know whence Mr. Kunkel said he had a right to know whence r. Campbell derived his information that there ll be no prosecutions in Kausas. Mr. Campbell replied, it was well known that he d no sympathy with the present administration, r with the party which brought these wrongs on e country by the repeal of the Missouri Compro-ise. He repeated he knew and believed that these an arrested in Kansas on the charge of treason for violation of the laws of what is termed a bogus orislature, would not be prosecuted to punish-

egislature, would not be prosecuted to puni ent, and said to Kunkel, he violated the confider d in him by giving the source of his informa Mr. Letcher said, the President had no more righ

Mr. Letcher said, the President had no more right to discharge the indicted parties in Kansas than if they were detained in Virginia.

Mr. Campbell remarked, he had received no official communication, but believed the prosecutions would not be carried on to the extent of treason.

Mr. Stan'on put no faith in the Executive promise, and would not therefore so legislate.

For one, he should adhere to the proviso, disregarding all consequences.

ormunicate to the House, he had no doubt of supposition that Mr. Campbell was correct. He not concur with Mr. Letcher that the President right to control the prosecutions in Kansas ought the President could enter a nolle prose and did not believe the accused went far e

on the did not believe the accused went are enough of constitute treason.

Mr. Galloway advocated the limitation of the appropriation, and said they were by stern necessity educed to that sad alternative.

Humphrey Marshall thought the House ought to reathe freer and deeper than they had for months ast, and was gratified that President Pierce had deep a conflictifal communication to the Previous

aspicious fact that the representative voice, at ast, had been heard at the other end of the avethanked God that he had been permitted o see this day.

Mr. Campbell wished to speak, but Giddings re-

beeding, during which, Mr. Campbell said, in reply o a remark of Mr. Giddings—If the conflict must be et, his colleague must meet it on equal terms, here

ansas were not guilty of treason.

Mr. Seward had always doubted whether treas

Thursday's Proceedings. ard Trade of England, and dire oard Trade of England, and directing the same to properly framed and placed in the executive ansion. The portrait was painted either by Van yke or Sir Peter Lelly. The protest of the Senate of Iowa, relative to the ection of Mr. Harlan, was made the special order

or to-morrow.

The Senate reconsidered the bill continuing the improvement of the Des Moines rapids with the President's objections thereto, but failed to pass over his veto—two thirds not voting in the affirm

over his veto—two thirds not voting in the affirmative—32 against 17.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for various civil items.—A long debate ensued on the House proviso prohibiting the military superintendency of the erection of public buildings, except for defensive purposes, which was stricken out—amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to purchase three stores at the Atlantic Dock, N. Y., appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose. Adjourned.

House.—The House voted to retain the appropriation of nearly \$183,000 for books, which the Senate had stricken out, with a proviso, that any member who may be unwilling to receive his share may so inform the clerk, who shall report the same to the House at the next session.

Convention.

The House passed the bill establishing a large number of post routes, and tabled, by 32 majority, the Senate bill appropriating nearly a million of dollars to pay certain bondholders the amount expended by California for the suppression of India.

Friday's Procedings. Washington, Aug. 15.—Senate.—The Senate look up and passed a bill from the House to reim urse the State of Vermont for expenses incurred a 1839 and 1839 by the payment of the militis the prosecution of the neutrality law. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to secure to actual there the benefit resulting from grants of land railroad purposes, reserving to them the alter-tre section at \$2 50 per acre.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill.

The Senate made an amondment, appropriating \$75,000 for the Cantelleytension and \$500,000 for

Fifty thousand copies of the report of Mr. Car

bell, of Ohio, on the subject of the modification of the tariff, were ordered to be printed. The House then passed the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the establishment of a naval depot at Brunswick, Ga. The Senate bill, regulating the pay of members of Congress, was then taken up.

Mr. Orr offered a substitute. Instead of paying

Mr. Orr said the members were poorly paid, and, asonable temptation. Various ineffectual motions were made, to lay the

The bill passed, as amended by Mr. Orr-101 gainst 98.
A resolution, giving the usual extra com the House employees, was adopted.

Much confusion prevailed, throughout the entire roceedings, and occasional desperate efforts were made, by crowds of members, to have their bills

made, by crowds of members, to have their bills taken up under a suspension of the rules. The presiding officer was frequently annoyed, by a hundred voices crying "Mr. Speaker," in order to secure an individual recognition, that they might move the consideration of their respective measures.

Amid the turmoil, the House passed the bill providing for the appointment, in the army, of four surgeons and eight assistant surgeons.

The bill providing for the survey of the Southern boundary of Kansar, and the Senate bill, amendaory of the act regulating the fees, costs, and genboundary of Kansas, and the Senate bill, amenda-ory of the act regulating the fees, costs, and gen-eral expenses of the Judiciary, were also passed. The bill making appropriations for carrying the mail in the ocean steamers was considered, and an amendment adopted in the committee, authorizing notice to be given of the termination of the arrange-

Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.
Friday's Proceeding: Concluded.

Washington, Aug. 15—Senate—Evening Ses-ion.—The civil appropriation bill was laid aside, and the Senate tock up the substitute adopted by he House for the Senate bill, flxing the comp the House for the Senate bill, fixing the compensa-tion of members of Congress.

Several Senators declared the substitute to be a direct proposition to put two or three thousand del-lars into their pockets, for past services, while others alleged that the present compensation did not ena-ble them to pay the reasonable expenses of gentle-men. The substitute was finally adopted—yeas 27, pays 11.

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed, and an appropriation of nearly a million dollars was made, to meet the requirements of the bill increasing the compensation of members, and various other amendments were acted on, when the bill, as amended, passed, and the Senate ad-journed about 11 o'clock.

Saturday's Proceedings.

Washington, August 16—Senate.—The Senate ook up and passed the joint resolution from the louse, extending, for two months, the time allowed The House bill, for the months, the time allowed he creditors of Texas, during which they may present their claims at the Treasury.

The House bill, for the settlement of the claims of efficers of the revolution and the widows and orthans of those who died in the service, was post-oned till the third Monday in December.

On motion it was resolved that when the Service. On motion, it was resolved that when the Senate ljourn to-day, it be till Monday morning, at 9 clock, for the consideration only of the appropria-on bills, House bills, and those to which there may tion bills, House bills, and those to which there may be a disagreement between the two branches.

House.—The bill making the usual appropriations for mail steamer service was taken up, and and an amendment, providing for giving notice of the termination of the compensation for the transportation of the mails between New York and Liverpool, in the Collins line of steamers, was concurred in by 119 majority.

SENATE.—The Post-Office appropriation bill was Senate.—The Post-Office appropriation bill was onsidered and passed.

The Patapsco river bill, which was vetoed by the resident, was taken up and negatived.

The Senate passed the House bill making an appropriation for the light house establishment, and to the bill for running the Southern boundary of

he senate tuen took a recess.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Davis, of ss., granting bounty land to the crews of private ned vessels in the war with Great Britain, which is passed. Great confusion prevailed, and messages were fre-Various unsucceessul enorus
and the rules, for particular objects.
The House considered and passed thirty-two pri-

The House considered and passed thirty-two pute bills from the Senate, and also the Senate tranting a copy-right to dramatic authors.

The House then took a recess till seven o'clock. ALBANY, Aug. 15.—The Whig Convention yesterday adopted a series of resolutions and an address antagonistic to Mr. Buchanan on account of the Cincinnati platform, and to Col. Fremont because of the sectional character of his party. The American platform was not endorsed, but the Whig organization and its principles are to be maintained. A full delegation to the Baltimore Whig Convention was chosen.

Mr. Granger, the president of the convention ooke in the warmest manner of Mr. Fillmore, and he convention adjourned amid much enthusiasm. The resolutions were as follows: Whereas, the Old-Line Whigs of New York have most meeting that considered, their continues

ammed aso the merns of the three Freshehmas candidates now before the people and the probable consequences of the election of either; therefore, Resolved, That we cannot support Mr. Buchanan because we believe that an administration established on the Cincinnati platform will perpetuate internal agitation and endanger our amicable relations with foreign powers.

Resolved, That we will oppose to the utmost ex-

as Union, and we firmly believe his election crease the internal strife, the party be rep

perate party action.
The address and resolutions were adopted with

Arrival of the Barussia.

REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO, GREAT EXCITEMENT. NEW YORK, Aug. 15, P. M .- The Dutch stee

the decendants of Spain.

The Spaniards being the most numerous, wish to noist the Spanish flag again. The citizens and solitiers are hastening to the Spanish Consul to get registered as Spanish citizens.

The foreigness and Liberats are looking arxious-y for government vessels to prevent them. The Liberals' flag shall never again be hoisted here, the Spanish Consul opposing the ratification of the American treaty and thwarting the Ameri-an Consul in all measures. PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—A special despatch o the Ledger says the storm at New Orleans was

evere.

At Last Island every building is said to have been wept away, and no less than 137 lives reported to lave been lost.

The steamer Star, Capt. Smith, with a large num-The steamer star, Capt. Smith, with a large number of passengers, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island, and became perfectly unmanageable, and soon after became a complete wreck. She had 250 passengers on board, but it is hoped they were saved.

Cailleon Island is submerged, and immease camage done to property of every description.

The Democrats have carried the State of Texas.

The Democrats have carried the Southern Storm.

New Orleans, August 15th.—The accounts from Last Island verify the sad story of yesterday is nositively ascertained that 108 persons were It is said that Grand Callion Island, another water-

cen inches of water fell between Sanday evening and Tuesday evening. The survivors of Last Island reached this city this norning. They estimate their loss of life already to

Many of the survivors are wounded and bruised, Many of the survivors are wounded and brussed, and have broken limbs. The decad bodies were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit the Island. The steamer Perseverance has arrived. The Nautilus has not been heard from.

There is nothing definite from Callion Island, but there is undoubtedly a great loss of life.

It is reported thirty bodies were found on one end of the Island—loss \$58,000. Loss at Last Island, \$100,000.

of the Island—loss \$58,000. Loss at Last Island, \$100,000. It is supposed \$10,000, in money packets, belonging so the victims, fell into the hands of the pirates, besides \$5,000 worth of baggage.

The banks caved in at Bayou Sara, carrying away three thousand residences. No lives lost. Several were blown ashore at the month of the Mississippi. The telegraph lines suffered severely.

The British schooner Manchester, from Balize, Honduras, went ashore at South Point. She reports a large fire at Balize, four days before her departure. Loss half a million of dollars.

The partial returns from Texas indicate an increased Democratic majority.

Hoston, Aug. 15, M.—A yacht was sunk essert-day in the harbor, in consequence of coming in collision with a ferry boat. There were to persons on board, and of them five ladies unfortunately perished. The names of the drowned are Mrs. Sam'l Robinson, Mrs. S. Ewing, Miss H. Greenough, and Misses Mary E. and Mary C. Hamilton.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The Democrats anticipate that a sufficient number of Republicans for practical purposes will secede from the Kansas restriction amendment to the appropriation bills, while on the contrary the Republicans declare they will continue in a solid phalanx without wavering. The last veto of the President is of a bill for the improvement of the Patapsco river. Maryland vaters have become an early to extrin retoes have become so con

\$2,500 a year, he proposed \$6,000 for the entire Congress, (covering the present,) the mileage to remain the same as now, deductions to be made for voluntary absence, and the books voted the members to be paid over their compensation.

The naval appropriation bill has been finally acted upon by both Houses. It appropriates about fifteen millions of dollars.

The mileage and per diem of Reeder amounts to little over \$4,000.